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U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY IN EUROPE, ALLIES' LACK OF RESISTANCE HIT

LD071117 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 44 Signed to Press 1 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Vadim Ardatovskiy article: "The Wind of the Century"]

[Excerpt] October 1979 has passed and November 1979 has begun under the badge of the new constructive Soviet ideas put forward as part of the struggle for lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world. They were voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the jubilee celebrations to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech was a sensation in the world arena. The world saw once again how the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are willing to take both multilateral and unilateral initiatives in their noble desire to ease international tension.

But, after recovering from the sudden shock, the imperialist lie factories have started up again. They have been with us for a long time. Lies have been, and remain, one of the principal means employed by the old world. V.I. Lenin wrote: "Whenever the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the workers diminishes, is undermined, or weakens, the bourgeoisie everywhere and always has resorted, and will resort, to outright lies and slander."

The forms of lies and slander change along with progress in the technical base of mass information dissemination, but they remain the same in substance. For example, as early as 1919 Lenin was talking about those in the West "shouting about Red militarism." And this was when the entente was arming the White armies to the teeth and sending interventionist detachments all over Soviet Russia, which was fighting for its statehood, and for the people's right to the sociopolitical system they had chosen.

Now they are again shouting about a "Soviet threat" and "the hand of Moscow" with the same monstrous cynicism in the West.

The anti-Soviet slanderers continue to make use of innuendo in an attempt to play down the importance of the new Soviet initiatives. But does this mean that they are succeeding in drowning the voice of October and stopping it from reaching other peoples' minds and hearts? No it does not; all obstacles to the truth about the Soviet peace-loving policy are short-lived. They are giving way. A string of international forums are being held, at which the substance of the new Soviet proposals is being explained; more than 120 public organizations from every continent sent representatives to the world "War Veterans for Disarmament" meeting in Rome and in the Belgian township of De Haan a European public forum for disarmament and security was held, in which representatives of the majority of countries on our continent, of the United States, Canada and the UN and other international organizations took part. The stance of both forums was clear and unanimous: Nothing must interfere with the consolidation of detente in Europe, military detente included.

Nobody could, as they say, reject out of hand the concrete measures proposed by our country. Indeed it would be hard to do so without showing oneself to be an open enemy of peace among the peoples and a pathological militarist. But once again their innate anti-Soviet complex forced the enemies of detente to seek all manner of verbal camouflage in order to continue their policy of slowing down detente. [paragraph continues]

Thus, E. Bolland, head of the British delegation at the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and troop reductions in central Europe, "welcomed" the Soviet initiative, while at the same time continuing to assert that "the Eastern side has a great military superiority." Those who have learned pat this false premise and are spreading it around are not embarrassed even when completely contradictory opinions are expressed in their own camp. In an interview with AVRO, the Dutch radio and television corporation, NATO Secretary General Luns stated unambiguously: "Taking all types of arms as a whole, there is an approximate parity of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact." This did not, however, prevent him from calling for a "modernization" of NATO's arms at the same time.

During the last few days NATO's propaganda apparatus has hatched another fabrication--that the United States also plans to "unilaterally" withdraw from West Europe a specified number of missile weapons. Nothing is said about the fact that if such a plan were carried out the weapons would in fact merely be replaced with new, more sophisticated and dangerous ones.

Will NATO's West European members accept the plans devised in the Pentagon think tanks for deploying new types of nuclear missile weapons? British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has already shown herself to be an avid admirer of Winston Churchill for his implacable anti-Sovietism and for creating a cold war atmosphere across the globe. Unfortunately, however, she has not borrowed from Churchill certain elements of political realism which were not always alien to him. In 1951, for example, when the United States, acting through the recently created NATO, had only just begun to make Europe its military slave, the British leader said: "We must not forget that by creating a U.S. base..., we are turning ourselves into a target, perhaps even a bull's-eye."

Now they are talking about creating dozens of new bases with Pershing II and cruise missiles, which--and even somebody who doesn't know the first thing about military strategy can see this clearly--would objectively be dozens of targets, like those about which Churchill spoke.

A new stage in the nuclear arms race is being inflicted on the peoples of West Europe, filled to overflowing as no other continent in the world with nuclear means of mass human annihilation. The nuclear warheads are deployed in extremely densely-populated countries: Europe has no Nevada deserts, Texas prairies or Rocky Mountains. When crossing the FRG by train, for example, you seem to be travelling through one never-ending city--so continuous is the wall of lights which stretches the routes' length.

The majority of the countries in this corner of the world, which is not very large in global terms, are oriented toward developing good relations--based on mutual advantage and mutual respect--with the world's first workers' and peasants' state, which has now become a mighty and peace-loving power. In France, Italy and the FRG there are realistically-minded figures working hard to consolidate peace with the land of October. Because of their "allied" position and ideological kinship it is sometimes hard for them to resist even what are known to be dangerous and treacherous acts by the United States. As West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG pointed out: "In matters of European politics the U.S. strategists act like bulls in a china shop." I would add that in such a situation bulls could only damage arrays of glass and china, whereas the militarists from the Pentagon are playing with the destiny of the world.

...Cyclones and anticyclones alternate--arriving, subsiding and disappearing. The winds of October never cease blowing over the world. They are changing its face. In the 12 months alone since the last jubilee of the October Revolution, revolutions have taken place in Iran and Afghanistan, the antipopular dictatorship in Nicaragua has fallen and fascist regimes in a number of other Latin American countries have been shaken. The many countries which have incorporated socialist slogans into their development programs have achieved great successes.

Yes, the present successes of the world communist and workers' movement and the achievements of the national liberation struggle and of the peace-loving forces' triumphs are inseparably linked with October. For 62 years now October's great ideas have been exerting a crucial and beneficial influence on the destiny of mankind.

GERASIMOV: 'EUROPEANS SHOULD QUESTION QUALITY OF LEADERSHIP'

LD072306 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Commentary of Gennadiy Gerasimov, political observer of APN]

[Text] The United States has sent to Western Europe a delegation led by David Aaron, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, who is Brzezinski's right-hand man. The purpose of the trip is to work out a general attitude to the Soviet initiatives and also--and this is reported by American newspapers--to neutralize Soviet diplomatic efforts. Aaron has brought to the NATO countries a proposal on a so-called double approach: first approve rearmament plans and then propose negotiations for reducing armaments. This is a strange logic--it is not logic but sophistry. Who would believe that there is any need for a great effort to pull a rock up in order to drop it down, build missiles in order to later remove them? We know that in the West it is easier to achieve something in the field of rearmament than to make a step toward disarmament.

Here is what Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor says in this connection: On the basis of the experience of the last few decades it would be illogical to first arm oneself in order to be able to disarm. Nevertheless in the FRG itself they advocate the idea of simultaneously producing missiles and conducting talks. On the whole the double approach is intended to calm the public.

There is another point complicating the course of events, which lies in the U.S. inclination to raise at an inopportune time the question of prestige and leadership. This is what a White House spokesman has said: We have converted this problem into a test of our capacity to lead others and of the allies's capacity to follow us. The question is where to lead and where to follow: toward peace, military detente or a new turn in the arms race.

The problem is that Eurostrategic weapons, like the neutron weapons last year, are produced in the United States, and West Europe has not asked for them. The United States offered them this summer and is now imposing them on it. Consequently the United States has a simple conception of its leadership as that of military leader and instigator of a new turn in the arms race. And the Europeans have the right to question the quality of such leadership. If the public shows sufficiently energetic opposition then the West European politicians will listen and will take their view into consideration.

FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel advises that little should be said on the subject. But why? This topic is a serious one, even a very serious one, and it is precisely necessary to talk about it in order to enable the public to get to the bottom of it, make its voice heard loudly about the dangerous plans of the Pentagon and NATO in Europe.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT BEGINS DEBATE ON NATO'S MISSILE PLANS

LD071926 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, November 7, TASS--Two-day debates on modernization of nuclear armaments and deployment of new U.S. missiles in the territory of the Netherlands opened today in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands' parliament.

The debates will be of considerable importance for the shaping of the stand which the Netherlands' Government will assume at the December session of the NATO Council where the question of deplcyment of new types of nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of West European countries will be decided.

The debates take place in the atmosphere when wide sections of the Netherland's public declare ever more vigorously against the deployment of new types of medium-range missiles in the Netherlands. They stress that such a step would create a considerable threat for its population and would be a serious obstacle to ensuring military detente in Europe.

GDR EDITOR SCHWABE PRAISES SOVIET INITIATIVE, HITS NATO REACTION

LD081157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Ernst-Otto Schwabe, chief editor of HORIZONT weekly, under the rubric "Strengthening Europe's Security": "Clear Prospect"]

[Text] Berlin, October--The new, far-reaching initiative to deepen the detente process put forward by L.I. Brezhnev on behalf of the entire socialist community in his 6 October speech in Berlin at the ceremonial session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation is at the center of the world public's attention. Even those politicans who are usually not slow to reject proposals from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at consolidating peace and security have on this occasion been forced to maneuver.

L.I. Brezhnev's proposals testify with new force that the peace policy agreed among the Warsaw Pact states is on the offensive, as it has always been. This policy alone shows Europe--and, incidentally, all peoples--a clear prospect: Life under conditions of peace and security. The utter absurdity of the threadbare imperialist fabrications regarding the mythical "threat from the East" is now more obvious than ever.

The question naturally arises: Why do the moves aimed at insuring peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and banishing war forever from the peoples' life emanate from socialism and never from the forces opposing it--for instance, the NATO imperialist bloc? The answer is that socialism and peace are indivisible. History has conclusively proved that they constitute the indissoluble unity substantiated as far back as in Lenin's Decree on Peace. Nowadays it is precisely real socialism that is to an ever-increasing extent shaping the international situation.

In an attempt to somehow muffle the tremendous international response evoked by the Berlin speech by the leader of the foremost peace-loving power, detente's opponents and their mass media have mounted a provocative and slanderous campaign, turning everything upside down, as the saying goes. It is well known that all the major agreements on stabilizing peace--from the Helsinki Final Act to the SALT II treaty--have been reached ultimately thanks to the persistent and consistent efforts of the USSR and the socialist community. But the Western mass media try to present the new Soviet proposals as "unexpected" or a "surprise." Notwithstanding a definite restraint of tone, they endeavor to force acceptance of the old lie that constructive steps cannot be expected from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The things that are written, for instance, about the USSR's specific peace-loving step--the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 servicemen and a thousand tanks! Some newspapers are going so far as to produce fabrications about some kind of "deception" that are patently absurd from a commonsense viewpoint. Evidently only one thing would suit these slanderers: If the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries disbanded all their armed forces.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiative has caused obvious embarrassment among certain aggressive imperialist circles. These fear, not without justification, that the broad public will exert mounting pressure on the Western countries' ruling circles, demanding more and more insistently that a constructive position be adopted at last at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Hence the malicious reaction. The same instigators who just recently were dilating on the fact that the presence of Soviet military specialists on Cuba is supposedly a "serious threat to peace" that prevents ratification of the SALT II treaty are now attempting to present the USSR's peaceful steps as a meaningless "empty gesture."

This "presentation" of the new Soviet peace initiative by the most reactionary section of the Western press merely corroborates the old truth: When matters touch on the socialist countries and their peace-loving policy, imperialism's mass media are prepared to resort to any lie or fabrication.

There can be no doubt that the people who set the tone in NATO and in the leading capitalist countries' military-industrial complex are well aware that there exists no "Soviet threat" whatever and that there are no grounds for deploying new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. However, the fact that certain U.S. and FRG circles are so obstinately advocating such a deployment, camouflages by various invalid pretexts, including arms "modernization," which is essentially a further buildup of military potential, can only be ascribed to an intention to disrupt in imperialism's favor the approximate equilibrium that now exists and, as a leading FRG statesman has said, "improve the West's strategic position." There is no need specially to stress that the Warsaw Pact countries will not ignore this. In his Berlin speech, L.I. Brezhnev authoritatively warned of all the consequences with which attempts to change the strategic military situation in Europe are fraught.

As is well known to Western politicans, in the last 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of the USSR has not increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers and the yield of their nuclear charges have even decreased somewhat.

The Soviet Union, L. I. Brezhnev declared in Berlin, is prepared to reduce in comparison with the present level the number of medium-range weapons deployed in the western regions of the USSR but, of course, only if further American medium-range nuclear missiles are not deployed in Western Europe.

By means of slander the enemies of detente and disarmaments are obviously seeking to conceal from the West European countries' public the crux of L. I. Brezhnev's real remarks and their tremendous importance and significance for the peaceful future of Europe and the whole world. Let us turn, for instance, to certain FRG mass media. Some of them, in touching on the issue of deploying new American weapons in Europe, would like to create the impression that it is merely a question of replacing certain obsolete systems by new, more modern systems. Others paint a somber picture of "NATO's hopeless lag in Western Europe, which must be surmounted as fast as possible."

Thus the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, a leading FRG newspaper, writes in relation to L. I. Brezhnev's proposals: "The discrepancy between the move and the answering move is glaring: The Soviet Union retains medium-range missiles aimed at Western Europe, while NATO receives no missiles at all."

Is that not a blatant lie? For it is well known that NATO has 8,000 nuclear warheads in Western Europe, mainly in the FRG. Incidentally, NATO's ringleaders were only recently saying something completely different about the volume and quality of the military bloc's armaments. On NATO's 30th anniversary they boasted of their superiority in every sphere. The question arises: Just what events in the last 6 months have turned "obvious superiority" into a "hopeless lag"? What is really behind all this is evident from a statement by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs. Touching on the plans for deploying new American weapons in Europe, he unambiguously said that it is a question of deploying in the potential [potentsialno vozmoshnyy] theater of military operations mighty systems capable of reaching targets on the Soviet Union's territory.

The FRG, which Brzezinski primarily had in mind when he spoke of the "potential theater of military operations," seems to us to be faced with a serious choice. In his speech on the GDR's 30th anniversary E. Honecker said: "Both GDR citizens and citizens of the Federal Republic need not the deployment of medium-range missiles in the West European NATO states, but cooperation between the two German states on disarmament issues and in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence." The German Democratic Republic is prepared for this. It has done and will continue to do everything in its power to deepen detente and prevent the elemination of the successes, so hard-won, in this direction. No one except a handful of incorrigible champions of cold war and those who make fortunes from the arms race can be interested in a return to the past.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties that arise in the struggle for peace and security, we must not forget that the international correlation of forces is not developing in favor of detente's enemies. It is a little over 40 years since German fascism plunged the world into a war that was to be the most devastating of wars. Forty years since, a mighty new call for peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmament has rung out to all the world from Berlin, which today is the capital of the first socialist state on German soil.

I think that everyone who was in Berlin's Palace of the Republic for the ceremonial session to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary felt more clearly than every the all-conquering force of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PRESENTS 'REALISTIC' DISARMAMENT APPROACH

LD081109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy commentary: "The Socialist International's Position"]

[Text] A resolution on disarmament has been adopted at a session of the Bureau of the Socialist International in Portugal, demonstrating that this exceedingly important topic is still on the agenda of international social democracy. The many parties belonging to the Socialist International are increasingly actively joining the masses' struggle against the threat of war. For this reason contacts are developing between social democrats and communists.

The Socialist International's conference on disarmament held in Helsinki in the spring of last year, in which CPSU representatives took part, was a major landmark on that road. The recent visit to the USSR by a Socialist International working party on disarmament problems and the working party's talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev were of great significance. The talks revealed a considerable degree of coincidence of views on questions relating to the struggle for peace and disarmament. The resolution of the Bureau of the Socialist International expresses the hope that such contacts will continue.

The document reflects a realistic approach to a number of burning contemporary problems. The call for the speedy ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty is especially topical. The warning to consider the serious consequences of failing to ratify the treaty is addressed to the transatlantic "hawks." The Socialist International leadership feels that the treaty's implementation will open up new opportunities at the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms limitation in central Europe and at the Madrid meeting of the all-European conference member-states. The resolution demands that the quantitative development of mass destruction means be halted and that a start be made on reducing existing strategic arms.

At the present dangerous time, when the Pentagon and NATO are pressing ahead with aggressive preparations and scheming to turn West Europe into a U.S. nuclear missile range, social democracy's leaders' call for military detente and for resolving contentious issues at the negotiating table is timely. As the resolution points out, security can be achieved not by means of an arms race, but by taking practical steps to reduce arms and armed forces. The NATO strategists would certainly do well to heed the Socialist International's advice to avoid taking steps which could provoke an increase in tension and make future talks more difficult.

The membership of the parties and organizations of modern social democracy is more than 15 millions. It attracts tens of millions of votes at elections in various countries. Actively enlisting these masses in the battle against the arms race would undoubtedly play a major role in insuring a reliable peace.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON PERSIAN GULF SITUATION, U.S. ROLE

ID070136 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Comrades, let us examine the situation in the Persian Gulf region. I will not discuss the economic or the geopolitical importance of the region since it is obvious. What is also obvious is that the disturbed situation in the Gulf region and the elements of instability there have effects far beyond the boundaries of the region. Over a fairly long time stability in the region was provided by two factors: First, by the existence of the shah's Iran with its huge military machine and his manifest desire to play the role of a local gendarme in the region. Second, stability was linked to the relatively equal relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States, relations in which the United States played the role of patron and protector. Of course, everything has now changed. The revolution in Iran has eliminated the pro-American regime and Tehran does not want and cannot keep its former stand. The revolution in Iran has increased local tension in some countries located in the Gulf region. The ruling groups are clearly worried by the prospects of social movements, primarily because the Iranian revolution has brought to power the Shi'ite clergy and the Shi'ites form a considerable part of the population in the Gulf region.

I will cite the following figures. In Kuwait the Shi'ites account for 30-40 percent; in Bahrain, almost 75 percent; in Oman 50 percent; in Dubai 30 percent and so forth. Many rulers are worried by the prospect that events in Iran will cause internecine dissension between the Shi'ite and the Sunni branches of Islam and thus undermine the regimes' stability. The press has published reports that Khomeyni's followers are acting in this direction in certain countries. Another crucial point is that Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty worsened relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia and other Arab states. The Americans apparently thought that the conservatism of the shaykhs and their fears about the radicalism of the Palestinians, and the fact that their prosperity is linked to the prosperity of the West, would make them finally swallow Camp David and follow it. The Americans have made a mistake. In this case, the religious-national considerations by which the Arab states are guided took the upper hand over social considerations. But these social considerations, that is, social self-preservation, remain, of course, and express their discontent with the policy of the United States.

Some leaders in the region slyly push the Americans to increase their presence in the Gulf region so that it may become calmer. This is where the omnipresent ghost of the Soviet threat appears. The trend of thought here is very clear: If there is instability in the Gulf region, then of course the Soviet Union will take the opportunity, will hasten to make use of it in order to make the hand of Moscow cover the oil arteries and grasp the West by the throat. This horrible picture forces the Western strategists to rush about in search of a way out. They have managed to urge the Sultan of Oman to produce the draft of a pact on the joint defense of the Strait of Hormuz in which the countries of the Persian Gulf and the United States, the FRG and Great Britain would participate. But the Arabs rejected the plan from the very beginning. The other possible way out is through the American fast reaction corps, also known as the special intervention forces. It is estimated to have 100,000 or 110,000 select troops available for transfer to areas where as Brown said, limited critical situations arise. More specifically these situations are described in the report in the Library of Congress entitled: The Import of Oil From the Persian Gulf: The Use of American Armed Forces To Insure Deliveries. In that report two situations are suggested which require armed intervention by the United States.

Situation number 1. This intervention is requested by the oil-producing countries because of local disturbances or because of an attack from outside; and 2. The oil-producing countries do not request intervention but they stop supplying oil or increase oil prices so much that this causes chaos in the West.

This is where the American have to act. It is true that the report contains a warning that it is easy to send troops to the Gulf region but this will not have great practical results because the oilfields and the pipelines are so vulnerable and the Strait of Hormuz, which is used by up to 100 tankers a day, is very narrow. But they say that if God wants to offend somebody he takes away his reason, and the generals are urgently forming mobile intervention forces.

There are even more zealous Americans. They propose not to wait for special situations and just send troops there on a permanent basis, this being the end of the matter. Of course the average American may propose anything, but of interest is the reaction to this idea by the secretary of defense. I think, said Brown, that this question, this matter of a permanent presence of American troops there, this question must be studied very carefully. An American military presence in the Middle East could put many people against us. The inhabitants of the Middle East, continued Brown, are worried about the prospect of Soviet political intimidation and they know that we are the only country capable of stopping it. But they are also worried by the problem of internal political stability and the presence of American land forces in the region could bring about greater political instability.

All this is expressed in an intricate way, but as for Soviet intimidation, it is the minister who is intimidating himself. That American troops should become a factor of instability is a very interesting conclusion, and in truth it contradicts the very idea of the use of American troops for maintaining stability in the region. They prefer not to notice this manifest contradiction.

And finally the voice from Europe, if you like. In the summer, the newspaper Frankfurter ALLEGEMEINE published an interesting article. It said that the Europeans are far more interested in Middle East oil than the Americans and therefore you cannot demand Washington to unilaterally guarantee oil supplies from the Persian Gulf; Europe will have to share the risk. Then the newspaper recommends that every NATO country in Europe have a mobile strategic reserve ready to be moved to the Gulf region. Here is the final passage: However this unit must not be considered as shock troops or a vanguard of aggression. Such a contingent is an element of defense which by its presence must provide a political deterrent.

Well, you see comrades what oil does to people, politicians and generals: It forces them to give aggression the name of defense; it forces them to call a factor of stability precisely that which inevitably causes instability; it makes them forget that we are living at the end of the 20th century and to talk like the colonialists and adventurists of times past. This week, in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, there was a conference of Persian Gulf foreign ministers. These states have proclaimed that only the Persian Gulf states are responsible for their own security and the security of their interests. At that conference they decided not to allow foreign troops on the territories of these states. This is the reply to the psychological warfare which the West is waging against the Persian Gulf states. It is natural that any adventure there will inevitably turn against those who planned and executed it.

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD062116 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

["What About Objectivity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 6, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Sergeyev writes:

It became known in the United Nations headquarters that the United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean submitted to the 34th session of the General Assembly the draft resolution on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

As is known, the problem of consolidating security in the Indian Ocean area and turning it into a peace zone has been advanced by littoral states for a number of years now. This problem assumes special topicality now that the United States is speedily building up its military presence and military activity in the Indian Ocean to the detriment of the interests of security of littoral states. The Soviet Union supported the proposal of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone from the days it was advanced and is supporting this proposal now. Hence, there exists a good basis for mutual cooperation in solving this major international problem.

Such a state of affairs is, apparently, not to the liking of certain circles that wish at any cost to hamper mutual understanding between the USSR and Indian Ocean countries. The influence of these [words indistinct] some of littoral states is the only explanation why the draft resolution prepared by the United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean declares that the main source of military threat in the region is "the rivalry of the great powers."

The meaning and the aim of this formula is clear: It is sought to create the impression that it is not only the United States but also the Soviet Union that bears the responsibility for the unquiet situation in the Indian Ocean area, for the threat to security of littoral states that clearly aggravated of late. Suffice it, however, to put a few simple questions to reveal the falsity of this formula, its political and factual bias:

Is it the Soviet Union that keeps strike aircraft carriers in the Indian Ocean and stages large-scale naval exercises there?

Is it the Soviet Union that uses its navy for shows of strength off the coasts of Indian Ocean states that wish to consolidate their sovereignty and independence?

Is it the Soviet Union that set up a major naval and air base in the very centre of the Indian Ocean, at the Diego Garcia Island, the base whose aim is to serve as a central part of the aggressive infrastructure stretching from the coasts of Africa to the coasts of Australia, from the Bay of Bengal and the Persian Gulf to (?Antarctica)?

Is it the Soviet Union that is urgently setting up a 110-thousand strong "quick reaction corps" meant for military interference in the affairs of states of the Near and Middle East, of east Africa and southern Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia?

It is clear to everybody that "no" is the answer to all these questions.

The draft resolution contains another provision that catches attention. It expresses regrets that the Soviet-American talks on limitation and subsequent curtailing of military activity in the Indian Ocean were disrupted and calls for their immediate resumption. The wording of the draft creates the impression that it is both sides that are to blame.

Meanwhile littoral states of the Indian Ocean are well aware that it is the United States, not the Soviet Union, that disrupted the talks and did this precisely at a time when signs of progress appeared there. The Soviet Union suggested many time to the U.S. side to resume the talkson the Indian Ocean but came up against refusal every time.

Heads of delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the Indian Ocean met last July in Washington so that in accordance with the Soviet-American communique adopted at the summite meeting in Vienna to discuss the question of the resumption of the talks. But this time too, the U.S. side assumed an absolutely negative stand and so the talks were not resumed through its fault.

There exist important prerequisites for broad and honest cooperation of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries with countries of the Indian Ocean in turning the area into a zone of peace--mutual interest in tranquil peaceful situation in the Indian Ocean basin, the readiness to take practical efforts in this direction, to conduct talks to look for mutually acceptable solutions. The departure from objectivity in assessing the real state of affairs in the region cannot but hamper cooperation.

And this is of advantage only to those circles, above all, in Washington and Beijing, that wish to prevent the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

UN CONFERENCE ON AID TO KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

LD061256 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, November 6, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Vladimir Matyash report:

The one-day Conference on Humanitarian Aid to Kampuchea, convened by the UN Secretary General, has completed its work here.

The conference was held against the background of a propaganda campaign, launched by the United States, other Western countries, and Beijing under the slogan of "Humanity" and "Concern" for the Kampuchean population. The participants in the campaign however, kept silent that responsibility for the tragedy of the Kampuchean people rests with the bloody Pol Pot clique that enjoyed and continues to enjoy full support of China. The United States and its allies have already rendered, in fact, political support to the bloody regime, having achieved preservation of the seat in the United Nations by its representatives. Using the banner of "Humanity", certain circles would like now to feed those who helped exterminate three million Kampucheans, to aid the gang which are being formed outside Kampuchea and are seeking to undermine peaceful construction in the country. It is noted in UN quarters, that these unseemly actions are nothing but an attempt to step up a hostile campaign against the Kampuchean people and its government--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The conference has clearly shown who are the true friends of the Kampuchean people, aiding it at the difficult moment, and who are only trying to speculate on its tragedy.

KORNILOV VIEWS PRC REACTION TO UN PROPOSAL ON HEGEMONISM

LD070944 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

["Beijing's Intentions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 7, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Exasperation and nervosity--these are the terms to describe Beijing's reactions to the Soviet proposal to include in the agenda of the 34th regular U.N. General Assembly Session the important and urgent issue of "the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations." The leaders in Beijing are confused, dashing from one extreme to another first, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY attempted to declare that, allegedly, the problem of hegemonism, submitted by the USSR to the United Nations, "failed to attract attention," that the world forum of nations allegedly "was indifferent" to the proposal. In reality, however, most of the participants in the general debate within the United Nations are stressing the exceptional importance of the problem. Seeing that discrediting the Soviet initiative by a direct propaganda onslaught is far from yielding dividends, Beijing resorted to another tactic. It introduced, in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, its own draft resolution on the problem declaring that the guilty parties regarding hegemonism are to be looked for among the "super-powers."

This revealed the real intentions of Beijing, showing how it would wish to treat the problem now under discussion at the United Nations. But one is entitled to ask as to who the manoeuvre is designed to dupe. Representatives of the U.N. member-states, in discussing the question of hegemonism, proceed not from the Maoist concept of "super-powers" but rather from the fact that hegemonism is the direct antithesis to the equality of states and peoples and that the policy of hegemonism--and this is specifically stressed by the Soviet draft resolution on the problem submitted to the United Nations--is the desire of some states to dominate others, a desire of world domination. It is these rather than the invented Maoist schemes, that constitute the essence of the problem. And if one assumes a principled stand with regard to the issue, it will immediately become clear that at present in the world arena, apart from the United States, there is another major power which openly pursues the policy of hegemonism, namely China.

In effect, is it not only the open hegemonist course of Beijing that is confirmed by the fact that the Beijing leaders openly declare their intentions to redraw the map of Asia in order to establish their domination over other countries and peoples. In the last 20 years alone, Beijing presented territorial claims to its neighbours for lands which constitute about a half the territory of China.

In pursuing its big power designs, Beijing does not stop short of any means--including political and economic pressure, and blackmail which it resorts to with criminal facility. In 1956, the Chinese leaders tried, through the use of force, to appropriate about 170 thousand square kilometres of Burmese territory. In 1959, the object for Maoist coveting was over 130 thousand of kilometres of Indian land and in 1974 the Chinese militarists captured by force the Paracel Islands, and for a number of recent years the Chinese have staged armed provocations on the border with Mongolia.

In February 1979 China unleashed an open armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam, and at present Beijing, which builds its policy on the principle of "I shall teach a lesson to anyone I wish," has assumed "the right of aggression" voicing threats "to teach a new lesson" to this sovereign nation. Is this not hegemonism pure and simple?

So much for the facts. With the backdrop of these, it is quite clear why Beijing should be so disturbed by the support given by the U.N. member states to the Soviet initiative which calls on the nations of the world to take a clearcut position with regard to hegemonism and to resolutely denounce it. By launching the thesis about "the superpowers," with which every nation is fed up to the back of its teeth, the Chinese delegation is clearly trying to distract the attention of the U.N. member-states from the substance of the problem and to ascribe to others its own aggressive designs, in a word, as the Chinese themselves say, China is trying "to put the hat of Wang onto the head of Chiang." But this is a futile attempt.

U.S., USSR SUBMIT JOINT RESOLUTION ON RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD070936 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--The Soviet Union and the United States tabled a joint draft resolution, "The Conclusion of an International Convention Banning the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Radiological Weapons', at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. The document expresses the conviction that such a convention would contribute to ridding mankind from the potential danger of use of radioactive materials for the purpose of injuring, inflicting damage, or causing harm through radioactive radiations caused by the decay of such material. Such a convention would promote stronger peace and prevention of a threat of war. The draft resolution welcomes the Disarmament Committee's report concerning radiological weapons and, in particular, the intention expressed in it to continue at the next annual session the consideration of proposals on a convention banning such weapons. A request is addressed to the Disarmament Committee to continue as soon as possible the coordination of a text of such convention and submit a report on achieved results to the General Assembly for consideration.

SYMPOSIUM ON PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION HELD

LD050328 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Venice, November 4, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Goncharov reports:

A three-day symposium, devoted to problems of international information, has ended its work here. It was held by the Venice G. Cini Fund with the assistance of the Italian Government. Taking part in the symposium were directors of newspapers, news agencies and other organs of mass media of the states-parties to the all-European conference in Helsinki. The participants in the symposium pointed to the great international role of mass media in the present-day world. International information can help resolve international problems or be a hindrance, it can help improve relations between peoples or it can fan up enmity and distrust between them. Therefore, questions of information are considered at the United Nations and in UNESCO, they were discussed in Helsinki, Belgrade and will be discussed in Madrid.

At the meeting in Venice, representatives of socialist and capitalist countries expounded different points of view which reflect these or other theories in ideological struggle. But the unanimous opinion was that the mass media workers should come out in favour of a peaceful and mutually-beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems. Representatives of the press of different countries have made a call that it is necessary to be guided by the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference. The better the citizens of all countries are informed on international events, with still greater force will manifest itself the common striving of the peoples to live in accord and peace. Emphasized at the meeting in Venice was the great significance in our time of transmission of precise and prompt information concerning the danger linked with continued arms race. The public should be well informed about the efforts being made with a view to put an end to the arms race, to attain disarmament.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. OPPOSITION TO CARIBBEAN 'WINDS OF CHANGE'

LD080953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[V. Pavlovskiy article: "Winds of Change Over the Caribbean"]

[Excerpt] The result of imperialist oppression was the lack of political rights, economic and social backwardness and poverty of the Caribbean population. The Caribbean people were ever reluctant to reconcile themselves to such a hard lot. They have been intensifying the struggle for freedom under the conditions of the changed correlation of forces in the modern world in favor of socialism, national liberation and democracy. The remarkable victory in the Cuban people's struggle for freedom opened a new chapter in the history of the Latin American peoples. In recent years 11 Caribbean countries have achieved independence. The question of paths for further development has appeared on their agenda.

Guyana and Jamaica have chosen a socialist orientation and embarked on important socio-economic changes. These countries are affecting the nationalization of foreign companies' property, extending the state sector, developing cooperation and introducing planning principles in the national economy. It is in this way that the material basis is being created for the kind of development trend which could lead to a final choice in favor of socialism, although the struggle on this road still remains difficult and the rightwing forces have not laid down their weapons.

The leaders of other liberated Caribbean states, in particular the republic of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados give preference to "free enterprises." In practice this leads to an intensification of the conservative development trend which is based on gambling upon the small owner, upon groups which have adopted bourgeois tendencies and upon cooperation with American capital.

Some people in the Caribbean and more especially beyond its bounds are trying to present the current busy economic activity in Trinidad, and Tobago and also Barbados not as the result, in the one case, of an oil boom and, in the other, of a tourist boom, but as evidence of the advantages of the chosen path.

However life demonstrates that the same Guyana is striving to overcome the prenicious consequences of one-sided development and backwardness more consistently. Having taken the basic economic levers into its hands, the state is driving successfully to extend the industrial base, and to increase and diversify agricultural production. Free education and instruction from the cradle to the university has been introduced in the country and a minimum wage has been established for workers and employees in the state sector.

At the same time neighboring Trinidad and Tobago has been essentially turned into a base for the activity of multinational corporations in the Caribbean basin with increasing assets. Under these conditions the solution of national construction problems is seriously impeded.

Approaching the solution of domestic problems in different ways, the majority of the young national states in the Caribbean adopt common or similar positions on topical international issues. As regional or world forums they actively come out for the consolidation of peace and the deepening of the detente process, against colonialism and racism, and for the right to determine their own destiny without outside interference. Such was the case at the Havana summit meeting of participants in the nonalined movement. The Caribbean states are developing cooperation with socialist community countries. The visits to the Soviet Union by Guyanese Prime Minister F. Burnham (1978) and Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley (1979) were important events in the region's political life.

The winds of change are also starting to be felt in the more extensive part of the Caribbean region which is still deprived of independence and is one of the largest seats of colonialism in the modern world. The imperialist powers are keeping a tenacious hold on their Caribbean colonies. Foreign military bases are retained on the territory of many of them including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Local rulers are being urged to betray their national interests all the way to collaboration with the South African racists and the Chilean fascists.

Moreover, the United States and certain other Western states, frightened by the changes in this part of the world, are resorting to shows of strength. By all accounts Washington intends to make such saber rattling a regular feature. Precisely to this end a "Caribbean task force" headquarters is being created on a permanent basis in Key West, Florida, which is being given forces from all categories of troops and services. Thus what we have here are attempts to revive gunboat diplomacy [politika kanonerok] in the Caribbean basin.

At the same time Washington is continuing to emphasize under-cover subversive actions aimed at a destabilization of the situation in the Caribbean region. An example of this is the attempted coup d'etat in Jamaica with the aim of replacing the current progressive government. These unsavory goals are also served by the idea of forming a closed grouping in the eastern part of the Caribbean basin with "regional security forces" at its disposal. S. Shelton, the recently appointed U.S. ambassador to Barbados and a number of other east Caribbean territories hurried to announce that the United States would give aid "if asked."

The opponents of the Caribbean peoples' independence declare that these peoples' action for freedom, especially after the overthrow of the dictatorial regime in Grenada, is the result of "communist" or more specifically "Cuban interference."

Even in the United States itself people are at times forced to acknowledge that this is a blatant lie intended to mask the American "hawks" aggressive schemes. "U.S. officials are stressing," the Washington POST writes, "that there is no evidence at all of Cuban participation in the Grenada coup or in encouraging disturbances in other islands. The growing conflicts there, these persons carefully explain, are the direct result of poverty, overpopulation and social inequality."

The intrigues of reaction may hold back, but are not in a position to stop, the pressing of the Caribbean peoples toward political, economic and social liberation. An example of this is the victory of progressive forces in Grenada, Dominica and St Lucia which were for a long period strong points of colonialism. The people of the small state of St Vincent and the Grenadines have proclaimed independence.

The further strengthening of the unity of those struggling for independence was demonstrated by the consultative meeting of representatives of communist, workers' and revolutionary democratic parties and organizations in the Caribbean region which took place in Georgetown this August. In a joint statement published recently the governments of Guyana, Jamaica, Grenada and St Lucia resolutely condemned attempts to regard the Caribbean as somebody's sphere of influence and demanded that the sovereignty and independence of Caribbean countries should be respected. The Ninth Session of the OAS General Assembly which sharply criticized the U.S. "show of muscles," in the Caribbean basin and Washington's buildup of its military presence in this region has just completed its work in La Paz.

The Caribbean peoples want to live and develop in conditions of peace and freedom. This desire of theirs is completely legitimate.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE' MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CARIBBEAN SCORED

LD071647 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Gambling on Force"]

[Text] Influential American circles have no wish to become reconciled to the realities of our time. They are still living in a past which has gone beyond recall, when the United States, relying on economic and military might, could impose its will on other peoples and countries. Even today Washington tries to avert inevitable historical changes by means of a policy of flagrant imperialist diktat.

The United States resorts particularly frequently to this policy in relations with Latin American countries. It has long been used to consider this region as its patrimony, where North American imperialism can act at its own discretion. However, these countries' peoples are no longer willing to be reconciled to their oppressed situation and are embarking on a path of national and social liberation. Such is the inevitable process of historic development. But Washington is unwilling to admit it. They immediately start to create a fuss about the threat to "American interests." The "big stick" is often brought into play--the favorite method of imperialist reaction.

The latest program for the use of force against the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean was recently made public in Washington. This program provides for a buildup in Pentagon military efforts in the Western Hemisphere. The United States is not only concealing the fact, but, on the contrary, is stressing in every way that these efforts are spearheaded against socialist Cuba.

The growth of Cuba's prestige in the international arena and the inexorable determination of its people and government to defend the gains of the revolution and thwart the intrigues of imperialist reaction arouse anger in U.S. ruling circles. They are afraid that other peoples of the New World will follow the path indicated by Cuba. This fear was particularly intensified when the participants in the nonalined conference held in Havana condemned the existence of American military bases in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as the bases in Cuba and Puerto Rica, and again demanded that the United States and other colonial powers hand back the territories occupied by the bases to those countries.

American ruling circles are also concerned at the weakening of their positions in a number of countries which were for a long time satellites or semicolonies of the United States. Suffice it to recall the overthrow of the bloody dictatorship of Somoza, Washington's placeman in Nicaragua, and the upsurge in the national liberation movement in other Central American states. Not withouttaking all these factors into account,U.S. reactionary circles have launched a malicious anti-Cuban campaign, laced with a good dose of anti-Sovietism, and stepped up their military activity in the Caribbean.

Today Washington's dangerous intentions in this region have taken on quite definite features. With a view to intimidating the public in the countries against which these intentions are directed, a series of measures have been carried out to extend the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean.

Among these measures is the creation of the permanent staff of a so-called U.S. "Caribbean task force." Units and formations of various branches of the armed forces and categories of troops are subordinate to this staff, which has been deployed in Key West, Florida. "In case of necessity" the staff has the potential, as the American press has noted, to "use the forces allotted to it for certain operations"--that is, to organize aggressive acts against independent states located in the Caribbean basin.

However, the United States has not confined itself to creating a "Caribbean task force" and its staff. It has taken measures to strengthen its military basis in Guantanamo, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas and the Panama Canal Zone. This has made it possible for U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown to state pretentiously that "U.S. military potential in that region considerably exceeds the potential of any state or combination of countries." The Pentagon chief's statement has been assessed as flagrant blackmail and a threat by the Latin American public.

The further development of events has shown that Washington is backing up its threats with dangerous actions of a clear provocative nature. Among them is the decision to increase the scale of U.S. naval exercises in the Caribbean. This decision, made public by President J. Carter on 1 October, has obviously been in preparation for a long time. Otherwise it would be hard to explain how U.S. naval command managed to organize large-scale maneuvers by the fleet in only 10 days and to hold them with great pomp.

The scope of these maneuvers is indicated by the fact that 16 big ships of the U.S. Atlantic fleet were involved, including the attack aircraft carrier forrestal, impressive naval aircraft forces and units of the 2d division of marines. The culmination of the exercises was the landing of a force of nearly 2,000 men on the territory of the American military base at Guantanamo, which the United States has now held for 75 years against the Cuban people's will. Free Cuba has more than once been subjected to provocations from that base. The Pentagon tried to use it to land mercenaries on Cuban territory to create a "pretext" for intervention. Cuban border guards fell victim to shelling carried out from the Guantanamo Base. Recalling this, the PRENSA LATINA agency notes that the recent landing of an American force in Guantanamo is another link in the chain of American imperialism's crimes against a sovereign state.

Saber rattling in the Caribbean has led to an increase in tension in that region. Its intensification is also promoted by other measures by Washington, particularly the stepping up of electronic, air and space surveillance against Cuba making use of listening apparatus at Key West and other American bases, satellites and SR-71 spy planes, and also attempts to create multinational sea patrol forces which would be subordinate, naturally, to the Pentagon.

The Washington POST newspaper pointed out that all these measures "show hostile governments U.S. determination." Washington counts as "hostile" all governments which will not follow its diktat blindly.

At the same time, in order to enlist the support of those regimes in Central and South American countries which are prepared to "resist public disorders and communist dominance," the American administration is stepping up aid to them, particularly military aid. The United States is increasing deliveries to those regimes of various kinds of military equipment and combat hardware--from aircraft engines to uniform items.

The United States tried to legalize its measures to whip up tension and step up provocative military activity in the Caribbean retrospectively. With this aim it decided to make use of the latest, Ninth Session of the OAS General Assembly, which took place in La Paz last Thursday.

In the recent past the OAS has been an obedient tool in the hands of the United States and has rubber-stamped decisions elaborated in Washington without reservation. The situation has now changed. As a result of the growth of national consciousness among Latin American peoples, the increasingly wide scope of their liberation and anti-imperialist struggle and--most important--the general change in the correlation of forces in the international arena to the detriment of imperialism, the gulf between the United States and the other OAS countries is becoming increasingly deep.

The La Paz session showed this clearly. The U.S. decision to step up its military presence in the Caribbean aroused concern among most OAS members. Venezuelan Foreign Minister J. Alberto Zambrano described the militarist shows in that region as a serious threat to peace which could lead to serious consequences. The Nicaraguan and Panamanian delegations resolutely condemned the landing of American marines at Guatanamo. The concluding resolution essentially rebuffed Washington's policy in the Caribbean. Moreover a number of delegations not only condemned U.S. provocative actions, but also raised the question of continued U.S. membership in the OAS and of making that organization purely Latin American.

However, the people responsible for determining U.S. policy were unwilling to draw the necessary conclusions from the lesson they were taught. During the OAS session reports reached the press on a strictly secret memorandum drawn up by Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President. The Washington POST described that document as a "plan for reviving the cold war." In particular it provides for giving wide support to anticommunist regimes in the Western Hemisphere, stepping up the propaganda campaign and political pressure against the USSR and Cuba, giving direct military assistance to regimes "threatened by danger," and so forth.

The authors of such plans like to pass themselves off as people of "exceptional political boldness." However, real boldness in politics lies not in the use of force or in endless threats of using it, but in the ability to realistically assess historical phenomena and processes and events taking place in the international arena and in the capability of following a line of consolidating peace and security without flinching or deviating. There is clearly a lack of this ability among the creators of invented crises, whether in the Caribbean or in any other part of the globe--among those who continue to gamble on force.

EDWARD KENNEDY ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

LD071820 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--Prominent American political figure Senator Edward Kennedy, speaking today in Boston, Massachusetts, officially announced his intention to seek the presidential nomination from the Democratic Party for the 1980 election.

The U.S. press reports that J. Carter also intends to run for the presidency for the second term.

CONGRESSMAN DELLUMS CALLS ON U.S. TO END ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF CUBA

LD071934 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--The participants in a conference held in New York made a call to the United States Government to put an end to the economic blockade of Cuba and establish diplomatic relations with it. Taking part in the conference were over 500 representatives of public and religious organizations of the USA, prominent political figures, representatives of the intelligentsia and business circles.

Speaking at the meeting after the conference, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Ronald Dellums said that is is in the United States' interests to conduct a realistic policy with regard to Cuba. He said that Fidel Castro is a recognized leader of the nonaligned movement and that Cuba plays an important role in the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism in countries of the Third World.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DETECTS U.S. 'STRIVING FOR DIKTAT'

LD022324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0736 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

["Dangerous Plans of Hegemonism'--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 November, TASS--"In recent days the United States has given and is still giving by its actions--and not only in the Pacific Ocean--abundant food for serious thought on the theme of whether it has become fashionable in Washington once again to strive for diktat and domination, for hegemony in international affairs, for the role of world gendarme which, as the U.S. press assured us throughout the whole post-Vietnam period, the U.S. ruling circles had renounced," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in its international review.

"The American press, the paper points out, is now publicizing in every way the actions of the new military command set up in Key West, Florida, on the decision of President Carter specially to 'strengthen American military presence in the Caribbean Sea.' This command was created in conditions of the hysterical hullabaloo raised in the United States about the Soviet military training center on Cuba in which American 'hawks' saw a 'threat to the security' of the United States. But now the fuss has died down and literally a few days ago none other than Lt Gen John Pustay of the U.S. Air Force, and representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated competently that this 'threat' in fact 'was nil'.

"Thus, the setting up of the new operational military command in Key West was needed, as is now obvious to all, by no means for the struggle with the mythical 'Soviet threat,' but for something quite different--to control the political situation throughout the area of the Caribbean Sea."

The assault force which was landed under the direction of this command on Guantanamo Base located on Cuban territory occupied by the United States is seen in the Pentagon as an open demonstration of "American might" before the peoples of all countries of the Caribbean basin and Central America, which are waging a struggle against pro-American dictatorships, for their national independence and against the dominance of U.S. monopolies, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes.

Within the framework of this new relapse into imperialism "gunboat policy" in its contemporary appearance, one has started to speak in the United States of the creation of some "united navy detachment in the Caribbean," in other words, of a gendarme corps intended, as the Washington POST writes, in the first place for the struggle against revolutionary movements in the region.

Rumors about the setting up of the "Caribbean fleet" coincided with the Pentagon report that an operational formation of U.S. military vessels, headed by the Midway aircraft carrier, had entered the Indian Ocean. This coincidence is far from being accidental. It is no secret that the United States, which has unilaterally broken off Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean, has in the last few months been conducting an intensive buildup of its military presence in the region and the appearance of the "5th fleet" is only part of this process. At the same time the navy and air force base in the center of the Indian Ocean on Diego Garcia Island is being entirely modernized.

Thus "the military muscle-flexing game," as the American press calls such a demonstration of U.S. military might, is clearly assuming a global nature."

"During demonstrations of this kind, the paper notes, the United States is actively optimizing [otrabatyvayut] methods of transferring troops and arms to Western Europe, too, in various kinds of exercises. At the same time preparations for the NATO winter session, at which a decision is to be taken on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries, are being actively made."

"Now, when on the initiative of the USSR the question has been raised at the United Nations of the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations, when the entire world is discussing with satisfaction the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the speech of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the festivities on the 30th anniversary of the GDR, the demonstration of military might undertaken by the United States and warlike circles in Western Europe looks manifestly provocative.

The world is once again satisfying itself not through words but through deeds from whom the threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the world emanates. The peoples blame imperialism and the Maoists who have formed a bloc with it in striving for their own world hegemony as the main culprits of the whipping up of tension.

SENATE COMMITTEE REJECTS AMENDMENT TO CURB MX MISSILE DEVELOPMENT

LD070642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, 6 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports:

Led on by the military-industrial complex, the American legislators have taken another step in the direction of strengthening the arms race.

The Senate Budget Committee has rejected an amendment submitted by Senator M. Hatfield to the 1981 U.S. military draft budget which envisaged the removal from the budget of all allocations intended for the development and production of the new "MX" intercontinental missile and their transfer to other needs. This decision by the senators is viewed here as a direct implementation of the Pentagon's wishes which recently launched a wide campaign on Capitol Hill in an attempt to persuade as many senators as possible to support this new and dangerous missile program.

Pushing for the development of the "MX" missile, the U.S. Defense Department has already begun handing out contracts to its contractors. Around $1 billion meant for the manufacture of the "MX" missile has been allocated to four large companies of the military-industrial complex at the head of which is the Pentagon's old contractor--the "Rockwell International" military concern.

UNITA'S JONAS SAVIMBI ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD061302 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 6, TASS--Savimbi, the ringleader of the Angolan puppet group UNITA, arrived in the United States and immediately urged Washington to help him in overthrowing the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Commentators point to the demonstrativelv provocative nature of this trip, which was organized with the direct approval of the American authorities. The program for the visit includes meetings of the puppet with former secretary of state Henry Kissinger and also talks with an official of the present administration, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the assistant to the President for national security affairs.

It is noteworthy that this trip had been organized after the presidents of Zaire, Angola and Zambia had signed an agreement not to permit use of their territories for subversive activity against one of them. Zaire asked that the Angolan anti-popular groups leave the country within a fortnight.

BOSTON GLOBE, TIME, NEWSWEEK CITED ON KAMPUCHEA, U.S. POLICIES

LD061850 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 6, TASS--In Washington and the capitals of other Western states they now speak much of tragedy of the Kampuchean people. But in official statements there is not the slightest hint of who bears real responsibility for the sufferings of the Kampucheans the beginning of which was laid 10 years ago when the United States during its aggression in Vietnam spread the scorched-land tactics to neighbouring Kampuchea. Exactly at that time began bombings of that country the air of which was its full destruction.

In 14 months of bombings, writes the newspaper Boston GLOBE, U.S. Air Force made 3,638 flights. American planes dropped on peaceful villages and rice fields of Kambodia [as received] thousands of tons of lethal cargo. The neutral state became an object of barbarous bombings, the TIME points out. The cynicism of Washington strategists was unlimited. The bombings of Kampuchea were called on the whole "a menu operation". Its separate stages were mentioned as "breakfast", "dinner", "dessert", "a light snack". Thus, as far back as in 1969 the White House and the U.S. military decided to have the Kampuchean people eat their fill of grief and sufferings.

The next stage of the operation, designed to put the people of Kampuchea to their knees, began in 1970, when Washington carried out an unprovoked intrusion into that country and sanctioned the advent to power of the pro-American Lon Nol regime. All that prepared ground for butcher Pol Pot's taking power in the country.

According to the TIME, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime turned Kampuchea into a concentration camp. The inmates of concentration camps of all ages were made to work by force from dawn to dawn. Postal, telephone services, money were destroyed in the country. Any manifestations of the freedom of speech and assembly were ruthlessly stopped. The butcher and his flunkeys in 1975-78 killed about 3 million Kampucheans, including thousands of children who were chained and buried alive in bomb-craters.

And now, obviously in political aims, the Boston GLOBE bitterly points out, the United States votes at the United Nations in support of Pol Pot butcher. The United States, the NEWSWEEK points out, fully shares the responsibility for the Kambodia [as received] tragedy.

London, November 6, TASS--This point of view is fully shared by prominent British publicist William Shawcross. On the basis of confidential materials he draws the conclusion that the United States is guilty of the tragic lot of the Kampuchean people, of the destructions that long-suffering country was subjected to. According to the British journalist, former secretary of state Henry Kissinger directly initiated U.S. Air Force secret bombings of Kampuchea in 1969, but now he is trying to dissociate himself from the responsibility for the tragedy of the people of Kampuchea.

The Beijing leaders, William Shawcross writes, continued the destruction of Kampuchea, started by the United States. Exactly the Beijing leaders drew up the policy of genocide which was carried into life by the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

PROEKTOR REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD061103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences D. Proektor book review: "An Important Problem"]

[Text] "Although the United States, which remains the most powerful center of imperialism, is still inclined to regard West Europeans as military bloc allies and partners in the economy and politics, nonetheless the U.S. ruling circles have finally realized how great is the gulf between the Atlantic illusions of the past and the realities of interimperialist relations in the 1970's." This is what G.A. Vorontsov writes in the just published book "The United States and Western Europe" (footnote), (G.A. Vorontsov, "SSHA Zapadnaya Yevropa", Moscow 1979).

This study analyzes the evolution of U.S. policy in relation to Western Europe, which throughout the period of the cold war was regarded in the United States as nothing but a "junior partner". But the world has changed. Socialism's positions have increasingly strengthened and expanded. West Europe's economic and political independence has grown. So from a subordinate ally it has become by the 1970's a powerful, independent international power, in no way willing to stay under constant tutelage and capable of conducting a dialog with the United States as equals and even to compete with it. H. Kissinger was forced to admit: "It is impossible to return now to the 'great days' of the 'Marshall Plan.'"

The monograph's topicality lies in the fact that it contains a rebuttal for political figures and corresponding U.S. and NATO circles who are currently pressing for the deployment of new American missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe, using the notorious "Soviet threat" as an argument and presenting the "Atlantic world" as a unique island in a hostile environment which can rely on help solely from over the ocean.

FIRE IN ALABAMA ATOMIC PLANT NOTED

LD080832 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 8, TASS--A fire broke out today in the cooling system of the nuclear power station in the suburb of Dothan (Alabama state). Although the station's managements is trying to present the incident as an insignificant one, the press notes that the station resumed operation only two days ago after an eight-month period of prophylactic examination, refueling and a federal checkup.

NOVOYE VREMYA ASSAILS PRC'S POLICY OF MILITARIZATION

LD270220 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES has devoted an article to the foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership. It follows an article by China's defense minister, Xu Xiangqian, published in a recent issue of Beijing's magazine HONGQI.

The main idea of the article, calling for efforts to modernize the country' defense and aimed for the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, is concluded in the following passage:

We should bear in mind, Xu Xiangqian says, that war is inevitable. We must therefore prepare for a war which will begin soon and will be large-scale and even nuclear. This thesis, the Soviet weekly stresses, determines the strategy of the present Chinese leadership in the field of foreign policy. Since this thesis is not popular in the present-day world, official Beijing has lately made attempts to soften Mao's formula on the inevitability of war. Trying to keep in tune with public sentiment, Beijing politicians have begun to maneuver, and in his speech at public ceremonies in Beijing marking the republic's jubilee, (Li Xiannian) did not say a word about the inevitability of war. In their statements, some Chinese diplomats even suggest that a new world war can be put off, and the premier of China's State Council, Hua Guofeng, now on a tour of Western Europe, declared that one of the chief goals of his country's foreign policy is to prevent another world war.

Now, does it mean then that the defense minister denies what the premier says? Of course not. All it means is that with a soldier's straightforwardness the defense minister reveals the schemes that politicians prefer to conceal. We must simultaneously develop certain types of nuclear weapons and other latest equipment and be ready for war at any moment, Xu Xiangqian says. Indeed, the arsenals of nuclear, missile and conventional weapons are growing steadily. Although China ranks third in the world in military spending already now, its military budget was further increased this year. More and more often, China is testing nuclear weapons and is launching intercontinental ballistic missiles. The army and the navy are being reequipped with new fighters, tanks, armored personnel carriers and combat vessels.

The task now, as the defense minister sees it, is to import the latest foreign equipment--the equipment that China needs so badly. According to information agencies, among the other issues that Hua Guofeng is discussing in Western Europe is the delivery of some types of military equipment to China. In a bid to justify their preparedness to put the latest weapons into the hands of Beijing's militarists, some Western politicians claim that since Mao's death China has given up its course which is dangerous for peace and stability, and that its only concern now is its national security.

The heightening of military preparations, in combination with propaganda of the inevitability of war, already today introduce a dangerous destabilizing element in the international situation and create a threat to the whole of mankind. It is obvious that the Chinese leaders have not given up their hegemonistic policies. The 21st century, the paper ZHONGGUO QINGIAN BAO boasts, is going to be a century of the Chinese. We, the paper goes on, possess human resources and brainpower in abundance. A successful realization of the four modernizations will mark the beginning of a Chinese age.

After reading such a statement, NEW TIMES points out in conclusion, only for (?light)-minded politicians may still have any illusions about a Chinese course for stability in the world.

SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION CALLS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD081014 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In South Korea the situation remains tense following the assassination 2 weeks ago of Pak Chong-hui. The martial law command continued curfew restrictions today. It also announced a new ban on so-called indiscreet political agitation that caused social unrest and disorder, referring to mass protests by workers and students against the regime. Leading opposition figures have also called for changes in the Constitution to form a democratic government.

JAPANESE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS SPLIT BY INTERNAL PARTY STRUGGLES

OW070306 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Tokyo dispatch by correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Unprecedented factional strife within the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] for the post of prime minister continued for a week. The LDP's effort to narrow down candidates for prime minister to one through coordination within the party ended in a failure, creating an unusual situation in which a so-called showdown vote had to be conducted for the naming of prime minister.

At a caucus of opposition members of the two houses held on 30 October, the Communist and Socialist parties and the Komeito pointed out that the LDP is not capable of ruling the country.

Despite the fact that it faces such pressing tasks as budget formulation, financial rebuilding and administrative reforms, the LDP government has not done anything for more than a month since the 7 October general elections because of factional strife within the party. The LDP nakedly showed today that it attaches more importance to its selfish partisan interests than to the state's interests. Under the situation in which the LDP is faced with a serious crisis, the opposition camp had the realistic opportunity to end the conservative party's one-party government, but it could not make the most of the opportunity because it failed to achieve unity.

The results of the general elections showed that the Communist Party is a powerful political force that cannot be ignored. However, the so called middle-of-the-road parties exert efforts to oppose the Communist Party rather than to fight against the conservative party.

The prime minister has been named, but this does not mean that the LDP has succeeded in finding a way out of the crisis. It has only temporarily averted its crisis. So the political unrest within the ruling party will continue and, undoubtedly, the factional struggle will explode at the forthcoming LDP convention scheduled for January next year.

The conservative LDP could manage to avert a split today, but it is open to question whether it will be able to do so at its January convention.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET SRV LEADERS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD071003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of 2 November greetings message from Soviet party and state leaders to SRV counterparts on the first anniversary of the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation]

[Text] To SRV President Comrade Ton Duc Thang, VCP Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Le Duan, SRV National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Comrade Truong Chinh and SRV Premier Comrade Pham Van Dong:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the first signing anniversary of the USSR-SRV treaty of friendship and cooperation, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people, and of our own, we would like to convey our most sincere congratulations and friendly greetings to you, the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly and Government and all the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The USSR-SRV treaty is an important historical document. This treaty has further qualitatively enhanced Soviet-Vietnamese relations, giving a new stature to the operational coordination between our two peoples and states which is consistently based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The past year has eloquently proved that the treaty has fully served the basic interests of the peoples in our two countries and the tasks of securing conditions for peaceful and creative labor and of consolidating friendship and cooperation between the USSR and SRV in the struggle against the designs of imperialism, reactionary forces and hegemony, for the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world.

We are profoundly pleased to see that the treaty has been warmly supported by the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, has been highly appraised by the countries in the socialist community and has been welcomed by all those who struggle for peace to assert the principles of equality and mutual respect in international relations.

True as it is to its international duty, the spirit and the letter of the treaty, the Soviet Union will continue to resolutely side with and support the fraternal Vietnam in socialist construction, and in further consolidating its international positions and security.

We are convinced that the treaty-sealed Soviet-Vietnamese relations will develop brightly for the benefit of our two countries and in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress in the whole world.

We wish you, comrades, and all the courageous Vietnamese people great achievements in socialist construction in this ancient country where a new life is being built with the heroic efforts of the laboring people under the leadership of the glorious VCP. May the unshakeable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship be ever more consolidated!

[Signed] Brezhnev and Kosygin

ROMANIAN OFFICER WRITES IN KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ARMY DAY

LD061333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Capt Nicolae Radulescu article under the rubric "Today is Romanian Army Day": "In an Excellent Regiment"--first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Exactly 35 years ago, on 25 October 1944, Soviet and Romanian troops completed Romania's liberation from the fascist occupiers. This noteworthy day, 25 October, is marked annually as a holiday for Romanian servicemen--Romanian Army Day.

The Soviet Army's successes in defeating Hitler's war machine created the objective preconditions for the Romanian people's victory in the antifascist rising of August 1944. Soviet and Romanian troops fought together against the common enemy in the final stage of the Great Patriotic War. That is why the Romanian servicemen's holiday is regarded in the Soviet Armed Forces as a symbol of Soviet-Romanian combat collaboration.

On Romanian Army Day Soviet servicemen wish Romanian Army servicemen new successes in strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and all the Warsaw Pact states.

The name of this artillery unit--Grivita--recalls our history and the victories secured in the war against the Turks in 1877-1878. The traditions born in those years in the struggle to gain Romania's state independence were lifted to a new level in the battles against German imperialist aggressors in the summer of 1917. They were manifested particularly in the fiery years of social and national liberation, in the antifascist, anti-imperialist revolution of August 1944, organized and carried out under the RCP's leadership, and also in battles on the anti-Hitler front, in which Romanian servicemen fought shoulder to shoulder with valiant Soviet servicemen and made a very great contribution to the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Proud of their inherited traditions and deeply devoted to the motherland and people, the personnel of the Grivita unit, like all Romanian servicemen, confirm with their noteworthy successes that they are worthy of this legacy. The main merit for these successes belongs to both commanders and servicemen of the unit who are communists or members of the Union of Communist Youth organization, who exert all their energy in the exemplary fulfillment of tasks placed before the army by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania and commander in chief of the Romanian Armed Forces.

...In the training classroom, fitted with modern equipment, young officers are talking about algorithms, trajectories, program training--in a word, about their beloved cause and about the concerns by which people live in this modern military unit, giving all their energy to improving combat and political training. Achievements are also discussed here: "Lieutenant Matei has made a new sighting device.... Military Craftsman Pantelimonescu has developed a method for the accelerated training of radio telegraphists.... Sergeant (Mardare) has made and tested a device for correcting aim...."

The young commanders and their subordinates take pride in successes in accurate firing. These successes clearly reflect the standard of the servicemen's tactical and specialized training.

The unit commander tells how combat firing takes place with higher results every time. Whereas 4-5 years ago there were only a few excellent-graded subunits in the unit, they have now all reached that standard, and the regiment has earned the title of "Excellent Unit." Thus a pledge has been fulfilled which was adopted in honor of the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination. The personnel of the Grivita Regiment are greeting the 12th RCP Congress with noteworthy achievements.

All the good deeds and initiatives are headed by the regiment's communists. Maj Ion Badea, Snr Sgt Sicolae Vasilescu and Pvt Dumitru Olteanu have put forward valuable initiatives, including training gunners in the shortest possible time and hitting the target with the first shell. The communists' example is followed by members of the Union of Communist Youth, who make up the majority of the unit's personnel. Putting into practice the slogan "Every member of the youth organization to gain excellent grades in combat and political training and display exemplary behavior worthy of a soldier", more than 95 percent of all enlisted men and NCOs have earned the title "Excellent Serviceman." More than 80 percent have become class specialists, nearly every one of the servicemen has mastered a second speciality, and many of them have a third.

At all tactical exercises--regimental or in collaboration with subunits of the local defense and with organizations for training young people in the defense of the motherland--only excellent or good results have been achieved. Such are the successes with which the regiment is greeting Army Day.

Numerous "trophies"--diplomas, cups, badges--provide evidence of the unit collectives' military successes. To mark the 35th anniversary of the August 1944 rising and for special services in mobilizing servicemen in the struggle for high indicators in combat and political training, the unit's youth organization has been awarded the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee banner. The unit's servicemen--from private to commander--are proud of this.

But their greatest pride is the fact that, like all Romania's sons serving in the armed forces, they can worthily report under that banner: "We loyally serve the socialist motherland."

ROMANOV OPENS DRESDEN BEZIRK EXHIBITION IN LENINGRAD

LD050945 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[KEBTASS report: "Brother Cities Shake Hands; Dresden days in Leningrad"]

[Excerpt] The traditiona[l] sden days are being celebrated in Leningrad under the badge of further strengthening th[e] ternal friendship and cooperation. This international festival is to mark the 30th [a]iversary of the creation of the GDR.

In accordance with the festiva[l] program, an exhibition entitled "Dresden Bezirk in the GDR's 30th Year" has been mounte[d] n the Museum of Ethnography of the Peoples of the USSR. The exhibits reflect the successe[s] chieved in developing the economy, science and culture of the republic in the 30 years si[nce] it was created.

The exhibition was opened by G.V. Rom[anov], member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradsk[y] Obkom, and H. Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the D[resd]en Bezirk Party Committee.

UK TORIES SCORED ON ANTI-SOVIETISM, ARMS POLICY, WOOING OF PRC

ID061649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[E. Kovalev article: "Ladies and Gentlemen with Tomahawks "]

[Text] Since the Conservatives came to power, the favorite topic of the speeches of government figures in London now consists of appeals to pursue a policy of "stringent economy" in all matters which allegedly can alone save and normalize the shaky British economy. At first glance the thrifty gentlemen from the new government have come up with the seemingly good idea of reducing the British state's "irrational" expenditure. But it emerged immediately that this "economy" is strictly selective: Expenditure on social needs, education, housing construction, medical care, and pensions is being cut back, and appropriations for the maintenance of various departments, enterprises and services under state management and control are being reduced. On the other hand, according to the Conservatives' plans, expenditure for military purposes, on the maintenance of the government's civil service apparatus and police, legal organs and so forth is increasing unhindered.

A few days ago the British Parliament's latest session opened. The newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote in this connection that "Mrs Thatcher's government is now really getting down to business." An absolute avalanche of government bills descended on the members of Parliament. The "Westminster machine" (taking its name from the palace in which the deputies sit) has a workload seldom equalled in the past 35-40 years. The proposed bills include those like the bill on labor relations in industry limiting the trade union's rights; the "Industry Bill" designed to deprive the national enterprise board of a number of its important powers; and, finally, bills providing for the sale of the aerospace industry and several other industries to private capital and the so-called "reorganization" of the nationalized ship-building industry.

You cannot accuse the Tories of inconsistency. Steps have a ready been taken to reduce income tax but on the other hand turnover taxes have been sharply increased (they are a heavy burden on the ordinary consumer) and government expenditure on social needs has been severely cut back. At the same time everything is being done to ease primarily the situation of the representatives of big capital and limit the potential of the trade unions in their struggle to preserve the British working people's living standard.

For his part defense secretary F. Pym, speaking recently at the Conservatives' annual national conference, stated unambiguously that the government "not only will not limit the growth of the British Armed Forces but will continue to develop them as far as available appropriations permit." The government will count mainly, the secretary added, on stepping up the nuclear potential both of Britain itself and of NATO as a whole. Many members of the Tory government have also frequently confirmed their intention "to fulfill the commitment made to NATO regarding a 3-percent annual increase by Britain in its budget expenditure on military purposes in real terms." But, incidentally, the British military budget has after all already reached an astronomical figure--almost 10 billion pounds sterling. Britain earmarks 4.7 percent of its GNP for the armed forces--this is a higher percentage than any other NATO member except the United States.

In the past few days official London has also been displaying special zeal to render active assistance to NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile complexes in Western Europe. British Government figures at the highest level, including Prime Minister M. Thatcher and Defense Secretary F. Pym, without directly rejecting the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L. I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech, are persistently trying to convince their country's public that the British Armed Forces' nuclear rearmament is inevitable. It must be admitted that London has now become virtually the greatest champion of the speediest implementation of NATO's dangerous plans. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported recently that Britain "has agreed to the deployment of the U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles on its territory." The newspaper assesses this government step as an "initial" one to be followed by the decision to "modernize" Britain's nuclear submarine fleet. The London press has already published reports of plans for the Conservative government's purchase of the U.S. Trident-1 missiles to replace the Polaris missiles now in use. This latter deal, according to London press reports, will cost British taxpayers neither more nor less than 4 billion pounds sterling. That, it turns out, is where the "saved" money, in fact removed by the government fro budget items for social needs, will go.

All this is masked by endless and importunate assertions of "the danger looming from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries." The in'midation of its own population is however combined with attempts to threaten the USSR. The recent inflammatory W. Churchill memorial "lecture" delivered by M. Thatcher herself at the NATOites' meeting in Luxembourg was an example of this tactic. These statements by an important figure of a major foreign state could not fail to arouse bitter perplexity and indignation in the Soviet public, as is borne out by the numerous letters our newspapers' editorial offices have received. Indeed, profane threats to inflict on the Soviet people "sufferings as collossal as those Soviet people experienced during World War II" are far from the best way of pursuing foreign policy. These words have even jarred on some people in the bourgeois press. The weekly THE OBSERVER writes: "Mrs Thatcher's remarks on the Soviet Union...were very unwise. They suggest a coarseness of thought and feeling dangerous in a statesman."

True, it must be admitted that the British Tories' aggressive speeches have not been universally condemned. In the past few days overt champions and fellow-thinkers have even turned up for the British Conservatives. These include primarily the Beijing leader Hua Guofeng, who was in London on an official visit and who, the Western press now writes, was not wrong in counting on "finding warm sympathy from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher." The desire of the bellicose ladies and gentlemen from London to "modernize their own armaments" met with full support from their Chinese guest, who urged "resisting the Soviet military threat by joint efforts." Hua Guofeng was especially delighted by "Mrs Thatcher's political perspicacity and frankness" manifested in her recent "Churchill lecture" in Luxembourg. Naturally, Thatcher did not remain indebted, and lavished compliments on this so pleasant a guest.

But the point here is not perhaps the mutual exchange of courtesies between official London and Beijing. The two sides are not acting selflessly. As British Defense Secretary Pym explained, talks are underway between the British and Chinese governments on deliveries of British weapons--including the Harrier VTOL fighters--to Beijing, and Pym hopes these talks will be successful. During the talks in London, it has been officially stated, the two sides reached agreement on many aspects of the international situation including of course agreement on the need for "nuclear rearmament" in Western Europe. As we can see, the Conservative politicians and their newfound friends have the same goal--using anti-Sovietism as the basis for involving China in more vigorous actions in international politics on the West's side.

In contrast to the prime minister's highly bellicose statements, the representatives of the reasonable section of British politicians and the public are making appeals for the abandonment of the new spiral of the nuclear arms race and for taking advantage of the chance offered to the West by the new Soviet peace-loving initiatives. That was the action taken by the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament--a mass organization which in a statement condemned the Conservative leaders' allegations that disarmament talks can be conducted "only from a position of strength." What was the action taken by Labor Member of Parliament K. Weetch, who represents the East Anglian constituency where it is planned to deploy the Tomahawk cruise missiles. He called for a general parliamentary debate before these missiles are deployed on British territory.

The ladies and gentlemen from the British Government are impatient, however, to arm themselves with the new models of Tomahawks and Tridents. To all appearances the present British Conservative politicians prefer to brandish their moden "Tomahawks." [paragraph as published]

IZVESTIYA NOTES HIGHER COST OF LEOPARD 2 TANKS, OTHER NEW FRG ARMS

LD071547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Comments to the Point": "Out of the Taxpayer's Pocket"]

[Text] The first series-produced Leopard 2 tank to come off the production line at the Karuss Maffei military concern in Bavaria has been handed over to the Bundeswehr Ground Forces. According to press reports by 1986 1,800 new combat machines are to replace the Leopard 1 tank, with which the West German army is armed.

Expenditure on the development and production of new types of arms constitutes a considerable part of the FRG military budget which is growing year after year. The Leopard 2 is one of the most costly novelties of the West German military industry. According to DIE WELT, it will cost the taxpayer DM7.2 billion instead of the initial estimate of DM6.3 billion. Its production is linked with the ground forces' switch to a new structure whereby, as Bundeswehr Inspector J. Poeppel stated, preference will be given to armored formations. In the next few years they will increase in number from 12 to 17 tank brigades.

As well as the Leopard 2 tanks the Bundeswehr ground forces are to receive during their reorganization 432 Gepard self-propelled anti-aircraft guns, 212 anti-tank helicopters and other arms. The Bundeswehr has in all ordered new combat hardware to the value of DM55.4 billion, the lion's share of which goes to the leading FRG military concerns Krauss Maffei, Thyssen, Rheinmetall, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and others.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS HIGHER MILITARY BUDGET

LD072054 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 7, TASS--After acute debates, the National Assembly of France today adopted a military budget for 1980. The government submitted to parliament the draft budget envisaging an over 14 per cent increase on the military spending of the current year, bringing it to 88,600 million francs, which makes up over 18 per cent of the state budget.

In order to cover these expenditures, the government intends to raise the income tax by 16.5 percent and also to raise a number of other direct and indirect taxes. During the debate in the National Assembly, the Communist deputies resolutely opposed the plans of military integration of Western Europe. This policy meets only the interests of multinational monopolies. It would do serious harm to France's national sovereignty, said Communist Deputy Rene Visse. He condemned the plans of deploying new systems of medium-range missile nuclear weapons in Western Europe. After being discussed in the National Assembly, the draft military budget is submitted for the discussion of the Senate.

AUSTRIA NATIONAL HOLIDAY NOTED IN SOVIET UNION

Brezhnev Greetings

LD061129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own account he conveys to the Federal president and the friendly Austrian people congratulations and best wishes on Austria's national holiday.

I note with satisfaction, L. I. Brezhnev's telegram says, that good-neighborly relations between our states, the foundations of which were laid thanks to the conclusion of the State Treaty and Austria's proclamation of the policy of permanent neutrality, are developing successfully and strengthening. During our recent meeting in Vienna you and I were united in the view that Soviet-Austrian cooperation must continue to improve and to become increasingly profound and multifaceted. I am convinced that this is in accordance with our peoples' interests and the interests of deepening international detente and consolidating world peace.

In an answering telegram, R. Kirchschlaeger expressed cordial thanks for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to L. I. Brezhnev personally and for a happy future for the Soviet people.

Like you, R. Kirchschlaeger's telegram says, I am convinced that Austrian-Soviet relations, which have received valuable impetus in various spheres this year, will continue to develop successfully to our peoples' benefit on the basis of the State Treaty with Austria and Austria's permanent neutrality.

Embassy Reception

LD011347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 October G. Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the Austrian national day.

Present at the reception were I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

A public soiree which took place in Moscow 25 October was devoted to the Austrian ational day--the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of permanent neutrality.

G. Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, spoke at the soiree.

ITALIAN PRIEST HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SMUGGLING CONVICTION

LD061100 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A news conference was held in Lvov, organized by the Ukrainian Journalists Union for newsmen, radio and TV in connection with the hostile activities of the Italian Catholic priest, Bernardo Vincenzo. Here is Nina Brezhko with more on that:

Bernardo Vincenzo, Italian citizen, Catholic priest and missionary was detained at the Soviet border. [Words indistinct] he attempted to smuggle into the Soviet Union close to R15,000 in a secret hiding place. The court has established that this money was brought in upon the orders of the Uniate Cardinal Slipyy and his subordinate, Uniate priese Ortynskyy.

According to Bernardo Vincenzo. the money was to finance anti-Soviet activities by reactionary-minded people, former members of the Uniate Church. Half of the sum was given to Bernardo for the anti-Soviet persons by leaders of the Ukrainian nationalist organization.

After the court proceedings Bernardo Vincenzo expressed a desire to meet newsmen and made a public statement. Bernardo Vincenzo made the aquaintance of Uniate priese Ivan Ortynskyy in Ingolstadt, West Germany, at the Catholic mission. During his former visits to the Soviet Union Bernardo also fulfilled assignments of Ortynskyy. But the present assignment was more concrete. This is what Bernardo Vincenzo said at the news conference on this connection.

[Begin Vincenzo recording in Italian fading into English translation] Before I left for the Soviet Union, Ortynskyy, fulfilling the order given by Cardinal Slipyy, asked me to collect information on a state of the would-be active Uniate clergy and monks who remain in the Ukraine and so-called facts that the Soviet Government is persecuting this denomination.

Ortynskyy was also interested in the information on the so-called violation of human rights in the USSR and religious status. This information, as Ortynskyy said, was necessary for Cardinal Slipyy and, as I now understand, needed to be used against the Soviet Union.

(?The Soviet officials), said Bernardo Vincenzo, granted me an opportunity to acquaint myself with documents, including the documentation from the Second World War on the close collaboration of Yosyf Slipyy and other Uniates with the Nazis and Ukrainian nationalist leaders. I saw how they supported and blessed the Hitlerites and nationalists in their terrorist acts against the Ukrainian population and how the latter killed civilians, including children, women and old people.

Now I have a different view of the activities of the organization of Ukrainian nationalists in the West. I know that they were working for a third world war which, according to their calculations, will destroy the Soviet Union as a state and then their dream will come true, the dream to set up a so-called independent Ukraine and (?restore) the leaders of the Uniate Church.

After realizing my crime against the Soviet Union, said Bernardo Vincenzo, I understand now that I have been involved in a political act, the spirit and aim of which is completely in contradiction with my convictions as a human being and priest and I not only denounce the anti-Soviet acts of Ortynskyy and Slipyy, but I am indignant that they used me as an instrument to do a dirty work as a smuggler. And in my appeal to the government I swear that I will never allow myself to be a part of unfriendly and also hostile acts against the Soviet Union. At the same time I appeal to people of my faith and to all believers so that they do not allow themselves to be drawn into infamous political ventures. As a priest I shall pray for peace and goodwill among men, concluded Italian priest Bernardo Vincenzo.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN SITUATION

Report on Demonstration

LD071647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Mass Demonstrations"]

[Text] Tehran, 4 November--Mass demonstrations have been held in Tehran and other Iranian cities today to the slogans of the struggle against the plot of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Millions of the capital's residents came out onto the streets to protest the policy of Washington, which is carrying on malicious anti-Iranian propaganda and supporting counterrevolutionary forces in various parts of the country. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators marched past the U.S. Embassy building chanting: "The United States is our main enemy" and "Death to imperialism and Zionism". A mass rally was held in one of Tehran's squares where the participants angrily condemned U.S. policy aimed against the Iranian people's national interests.

According to a local radio report, hundreds of students today occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The students issued a statement saying that the embassy has been seized as a mark of protest at the former shah of Iran's presence in the United States. They demanded that the U.S. administration immediately hand the deposed monarch over for trial by the revolutionary court. Despite the fact that the Iranian revolution undermined U.S. imperialism's positions in Iran, the statement says, the struggle to fully liberate the country from U.S. dominion continues.

Guarantee of Hostages' Security

LD071844 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In Tehran Iranian students have been holding the American Embassy with 60 of its staff members as hostage for 4 days. They demand that the United States extradite the shah, guilty of crimes against his own people. In Washington President Carter is continuously conferring with his advisers. Employees of American companies have been advised to leave Iran. A spokesman for the White House has said that so far no military action to free the hostages is planned. He quoted Ayatollah Khomeyni as promising to guarantee their security. In an interview for West German television the Ayatollah said the United States was fully responsible for strained relations between the two countries.

Moscow Persian Report

NC071540 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] A report from Tehran says that Iranian students are occupying the U.S. Embassy for the 4th day, holding over 60 of the staff. The students are demanding that the shah be handed over and all agreements with the United States be canceled. As reported, Iran has greatly reduced its oil supply to the United States. President Carter is meeting continually with his closest advisers in Washington. A White House spokesman has said that a plan for a military rescue operation to release the hostages has not yet been discussed. The spokesman was supported by Ayatollah Khomeyni's promise guaranteeing the security of the hostages.

Revolutionary Council Meeting

LD071448 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 7, TASS--Students--supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni--continue holding the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran and U.S. hostages there.

In a statement broadcast over the radio, the students again demanded extradition of the former shah of Iran who is now in the USA. If this demand is not met, the statement says, other measures, too, will be taken with regard to the USA in accordance with Khomeyni's instructions.

Western news agencies reported that Iran discontinued the supply of oil to the USA. These reports, however, were refuted by a spokesman of the Iranian National Oil Company.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council had a meeting in Tehran. At the meeting it was decided that the council will administer the country right up to the election of a president. The council resolved that the ministers of the cabinet of Prime Minister Bazargan who resigned continue discharging their duties for the time being under the control of the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

The program of actions of the Islamic Revolutionary Council for the coming period was broadcast over Tehran Radio. Along with a referendum on a constitution, elections of the president and Majlis deputies, the program includes fundamental transformations in the economic and social fields, the strengthening of agriculture, struggle against feudalism, and the carrying out of a purge in the boards, ministries, and other institutions. The council called on the population to keep tranquility and be vigilant against conspiracies of counterrevolutionary forces.

Carter, NSC Meeting

LD071458 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 7, TASS--President of the United States J. Carter held an extraordinary meeting of the National Security Council [NSC] to discuss the situation which has formed as a result of the seizure of the United States Embassy and its staff in Tehran.

A representative of the Department of State said that the shah will be staying in the United States as long as is needed for his treatment. The State Department representative refused to comment on reports about possible military measures of the United States against Iran, specifically about the sending of warships into the area.

Recommendation for U.S. Citizens' Evacuation

LD071544 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 7, TASS--The State Department recommended to American firms operating in Iran to evacuate their staff.

The President of the United States announced today that he sent to Iran former Attorney-General R. Clark as his representative at the talks with the Iranian authorities about release of the staff of the United States Embassy in Tehran.

Rejection of U.S. Representative

LD072015 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, November 7, TASS--According to a report of a REUTER correspondent from Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeyni issued an order that not one member of Iran's revolutionary council or other official leaders of the country should have meetings with representatives of the USA who were sent to the Iranian capital by President Carter for talks on release of the U.S. Embassy's staff.

COMMENTARY ON LAST YEAR'S EVENTS IN IRAN

NC071800 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, a year ago the regime of the shah attempted to openly establish a military dictatorship in order to stop the people's movement, and General Azhari's government replaced that of Sharif Emani, who had been defeated and disgraced. Before this incident the national freedom movement and the anti-imperialist [word indistinct] of the people of Iran speedily gained power and at the invitation of Tehran University students a national week of solidarity quickly spread over the entire country.

In over 40 towns in Iran demonstrations and gatherings took place demanding that the military government be annulled; the people be given democratic rights, all political prisoners be freed; military and nonmilitary advisers from imperialist countries be expelled; military, political and economic agreements with the U.S. be canceled and the will of the strikers be immediately placed under consideration.

The students wanted the dissolution of police control over the universities, but the regime answered with bullets and the demonstrations in Tehran University were dispersed by killings and slaughter. On 4 November tens of Iranian patriots were murdered at the hands of the shah's merciless officials. [words indistinct] but it was obvious that the shah's regime would be defeated.

Direct U.S. interference in support of the shah's shaky regime was intensified and tens of U.S. specialists in struggles against national movements and dispersing demonstrators were sent to Iran. But no force was able to prevent the freedom movement, which grew and gained strength. During the struggle the unity of democratic and patriotic forces (?gained ground) and in those glorious days of the revolution in February established the victory of the Iranian people.

U.S. imperialism was unable to save the regime of the shah in Iran by direct military intervention. A serious warning by the Soviet Government, which respected the right of the Iranian people to determine their own destiny, prevented such interference.

The Iranian revolution has become victorious but unfortunately promonarchy circles and U.S. imperialists have not reconciled themselves to the destruction of the old order in Iran. The (?enemies) of the Iranian people like Azhari, Oveissi and others, and now the shah himself, reside in the U.S. They continue instigating plots and do not refrain from sabotage and assassinations and from lighting the flame of national differences in Iran.

According to Iranian newspapers, agents of the shah's regime have penetrated various institutions and positions in Iran and do not refrain from any manner of [words indistinct].

Facts prove that the counterrevolution has the total backing of the CIA. Interference by U.S. imperialism in Iran's affairs has aroused the anger and disgust of the Iranian people, which has now found [words indistinct] in the recent anti-imperialist demonstrations and protests taking place in Iran.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON GOVERNMENT, KURDISH LEADERS TALKS

LD071503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "The Situation Remains Unstable"]

[Text] Tehran, 3 November--Talks have begun in Mahabad between a government good-will delegation and representatives of the local population with a view to seeking ways of arriving at a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem.

Despite the truce which has been declared and the talks which have begun in Mahabad, armed clashes have taken place between Kurds and government troops in many parts of Kordestan in the last 24 hours.

The Tehran TIMES newspaper notes that the military command is stepping up the pressure on the government, seeking the reversal of the decision on ending combat operations by government troops in Kordestan.

According to the newspaper BAMDAD 21 people have died and 52 have been wounded in exchanges of fire with insurgents in the last 3 days.

According to reports from Khuzestan, A. Madani, the governor general of that province, has resigned. Local observers suggest that his resignation was due to sharp disagreements with a number of representatives of the Iranian clergy.

BREZHNEV SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ALGERIA'S LEADER

LD061257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party of Algeria and president of the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria:

On Algeria's national holiday I send you, Comrade President, and through you, all the Algerian people cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on my own account.

Soviet people, together with the people of friendly Algeria, are widely marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, which, being an outstanding contribution to the cause of eliminating colonialism in Africa, inscribed a glorious page in the annals of the world national liberation movement and won for the heroic Algerian people deep respect and sympathy from all the world's freedom-loving people.

Having embarked on a path of independent national development, Algeria has carried out profound progressive transformations in the political, social and economic spheres in a historically short space of time.

Implementing the provisions of the national charter and the Fourth FLN Party Congress, which consolidated the country's socialist orientation and defined the main directions of the further development and deepening of the Algerian revolution, the Algerian people are successfully building a new life in their land.

In the years of independence Algeria's prestige in the international arena has increased and strengthened. People in the Soviet Union place a high value on Algeria's consistent struggle against imperialism and for peace and international security and the elimination of all forms of oppression and racism and its active participation in the progressive forces' struggle for freedom and the peoples' independence. Algeria's dynamic foreign policy, which is aimed at rallying the Arab world's patriotic forces against separate deals in the Near East, at strengthening the progressive nucleus in the nonalined movement and against imperialist policy in Africa, enjoys deserved recognition.

True to the Leninist policy of peace and friendship between peoples, the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen friendly ties with Algeria and support its people's just struggle in defense of the gains of the revolution, national independence and sovereignty and against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

On the glorious jubilee of the Algerian revolution I wish you and the friendly Algerian people prosperity and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

KOSYGIN GREETS ALGERIA'S ABDELGHANI ON NATIONAL DAY

LD061259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party of Algeria and Algerian prime minister, a telegram in which on behalf of the Soviet Government he warmly congratulated the prime minister, the Algerian Government and all the Algerian people on Algeria's national holiday--the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Welcoming the successes achieved by the friendly Algerian people in the cause of building a new society, the telegram says, on this noteworthy day Soviet people wish them great new achievements along the path of implementing the tasks outlined by the national charter and the Fourth FLN Congress in deepening progressive transformations in Algeria in accordance with its chosen path of socialist orientation.

The telegram expresses the firm conviction that the Soviet and Algerian peoples will continue to steadily follow the path of further developing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the rallying and unity of all anti-imperialist forces and for the sake of peace and progress.

DEMCHENKO VIEWS EGYPT'S POSITION IN ARAB WORLD

LD040006 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Commentary by PRAVDA commentator Pavel Demchenko: "Bitter Fruit and Misty Horizons"]

[Excerpts] Preparations for the regular Arab summit meeting have begun in Tunis. At our request, Pavel Demchenko, PRAVDA commentator, comments on this event.

Such meetings have become semiregular since January 1964. The first Arab summit meeting was held at the initiative of the first Egyptian president, Jamal abd an-Nasir. It has become a rule to make important decisions during such meetings. During the first meeting which was held in Cairo, for instance, it was decided to form the PLO. Another characteristic of such meetings is that Egypt played until recently not only an active role but also a fateful one. Yet, this is the second time Arab leaders meet without Egypt, its membership in the Arab League having been frozen.

Let us say immediately that there is a contradiction in the situation. The biggest Arab country and founder of the Arab league is now outside it; the initiator of Arab summit meetings has become persona non grata. The reason for this situation is, however, known: It is one of the sad results of Cairo's decision to negotiate separately with Israel, depending only on American backing and mediation. This direction has been continuing for 2 years.

Let us now try to summarize some of the results of the policy initiated by Cairo 2 years ago. On one side there is the peace treaty with Israel, U.S. loans and weaponry from across the ocean, in addition to Western capital invested in Egypt--keeping in mind that investment was at first expected to be much higher than it actually is. On the other, and this is the heavier side of the balance scale, with the progress of the Camp David train, it seems more and more clear that Egypt has begun to lose one friend after the other, friends who were until recently allies. In Washington it was hoped that when they succeeded in making the Egyptians board the Camp David train, soon the Jordanians, the Saudis and perhaps the Palestinians would also board it. Yet, nothing of the sort happened. Jordan and Saudi Arabia, like other Arab states, sent their delegates to Baghdad to join the front condemning Camp David. Thus, Egypt found itself outside the Arab League and excluded from Arab economic aid and backing. Egypt also isolated itself from the support of the socialist countries.

Pavel Demchenko went on to say: As was expected, the peace treaty with Israel went in the opposite direction. It did not bring peace to the Middle East and it did not solve its problems. The Palestinians immediately understood that the Israeli plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was only an occupation with a new label called "administrative autonomy," and therefore declined participation in the talks. There is also another aspect: When the Camp David agreements were signed in September 1978, many European countries supported them with reservations. The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, however, met less enthusiasm than Camp David, enthusiasm which has almost vanished today. The view of European capitals today is that it is not possible to solve the problem of the future of the Palestinians or achieve peace in the Middle East without Palestinian participation. It is by no means a coincidence that the countries of West Europe, one after the other, have invited Yasir 'Arafat to visit them. First it was Austria and Spain, then came France and now Portugal. Yasir 'Arafat also met leaders of European socialist parties. The majority of the European newspapers, irrespective of their inclinations, admit that everyone expected much from Camp David, but reality had not fulfilled those expectations.

I compare the Egyptian newspapers today with those of last year and examine speeches of diplomats and politicians and reach the following conclusion: Cairo also expected more than this from Camp David. Was not the price of the recovery of the Sinai Peninsula too high, especially as Egypt will have only partial control over it?

In the recent talks, Washington asked the Egyptians to make concessions for the Israelis. However, making concessions has a limit, and it seems that their limit has been reached, while not all the promises made during the talks have been achieved. Israel in its turn has not made concessions. It continues to strongly hold on to the occupied Syrian land. It is also unwilling to withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, where there is a holy place, the Al-Aqsa mosque.

Facts show that Israel's appetite is great. It wants to settle the occupied lands and expel their original inhabitants. As to Egypt, what price does it have to pay for the new conditions set by the United States and Israel, after having conceded everything? A few days ago, Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali said that if the objective of the autonomy talks was not achieved by 26 May, 1980 we must review our attitude to them. His words confirm once again that Israel continues to adhere to its previous anti-Arab attitude and that it is difficult for Egyptian diplomacy to move without its previous allies and without backing on the international scene.

The situation is also difficult for the Egyptian economists. Material aid from oil producers has vanished. Moreover, Egypt pays high interest rates on western loans, and no present project can be compared with the high dam in Aswan, the Hulwan iron and steel complex or the Naj'a Hammadi factories--all were built when Egyptian-Soviet relations flourished. The New York TIMES wrote a while ago that Egyptian officials panic when they see the price of U.S. weapons and cannot at all accept those prices, especially as they had grown accustomed to other figures.

The destruction of the natural channels of cooperation is harmful and at times nonrepairable. Many Arab countries need Egyptian specialists in the fields of education, engineering, agriculture and journalism. Also Egypt needs loans from them and needs to sell its goods in their markets. Those countries, however, prefer other specialists today, while the Egyptians remain unemployed. What will happen? This question seems complicated if we want to answer it categorically, but today it seems clear to many that the intentions on the banks of the Nile cannot remain without change, as Egypt has paid a high price for Camp David. The Egyptians more and more recall how the Egyptian flag used to flutter among the flags of the Arab League states and how Egypt's word used to mean the word of the Arab nation and that of its progressive forces.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS

LD061119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of Peru.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates of the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of Peru and all Peruvian communists.

Soviet communists express fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the Communist Party of Peru against imperialism and reaction, for the further strengthening of Peru's national sovereignty, in defense of progressive socioeconomic transformation which have been conducted in the country and for the working people's vital interests and rights. Your party has won prestige among the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, all democrats and patriots. Evidence of this is provided by the growth in the ranks of the Communist Party of Peru and by the broad support for its initiatives aimed at creating and strengthening a front of anti-imperialist people's forces. Peruvian communists are making their contribution to the struggle of Latin American peoples, who are coming out increasingly actively against imperialism and its henchmen.

The CPSU values highly the bonds of international solidarity between our parties in the common struggle for the cause of peace, against the arms race and for democracy and social progress.

We express confidence that the congress decisions will promote the further organizational and ideological strengthening of your party in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and will promote the consolidation of the unity of Peru's progressive and antioligarchic forces.

Long live the indestructible friendship between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Peru!

May mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Peru strengthen and develop!

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU Delegation

LD061139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Listov dispatch: "For the Communist Party of Peru Congress"]

[Text] Lima, 30 October--A CPSU delegation headed by M.V. Vsevolozhskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Zaporozhskiy Obkom, has arrived here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Peru. It will participate in the regular, Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Peru.

The CPSU delegation was met at the capital's Jorge Chavez Airport by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru Central Committee, and other party leaders.

NICARAGUA, POLAND ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD071450 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Managua, November 7, TASS--Nicaragua and the Polish People's Republic established diplomatic relations at embassy level.

CORRECTION TO KIRILENKO ADDRESS AT MOSCOW CELEBRATION MEETING

The following correction should be made to the article entitled "Moscow Celebration Meeting Marks October Anniversary" and subtitled "Kirilenko Address" published on page P 2 of the October Revolution Anniversary section of the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. Please insert the following passage between the last paragraph on page P 12 and the first paragraph on page P 13:

The socialist foreign policy which proceeds from the very essence of the new order was, is, and will continue to be a policy of peace and fraternity of peoples, a policy of equal cooperation. It is precisely the apostasy from the principles of socialism and the transition to a stand of chauvinism and expansion that is a source of hostility towards other peoples and of aggression. Naturally socialism cannot bear any responsibility for such actions.

The peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism and the communist and workers parties decisively condemn Beijing's threats to repeat its incursion into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the crude interference by the Chinese hegemonists in the internal affairs of Laos and Kampuchea and other such actions not only contradict socialist policy but they also are incompatible with the UN Charter and with the elementary norms of international law.

Our policy vis-a-vis the PRC is principled and consistent. We have stood and still stand for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, for the reestablishment of good neighborliness and for the development of mutually advantageous ties. But not at the expense of third countries. In the past 1 and 1/2 decades the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward constructive proposals aimed at improving interstate relations. Soviet-Chinese talks are now continuing in Moscow. Their results depend on how positive the Chinese side's approach will be towards the problems of bilateral relations.

Comrades! We note with satisfaction that the ties between the Soviet Union and young states are broadening. The peoples are expressing great gratitude for the support which they can feel constantly from the homeland of the October, and from the socialist community in their struggle for independence, their own fate and their freedom."

FOREIGN LEADERS SEND GREETINGS OF OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Carter Congratulations

LD071802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Congratulations addressed to Comrade Brezhnev are arriving in connection with the 62d anniversary of Great October.

The presidents of India and the United States--Reddy and Carter--have sent telegrams. An excellent example of all-round cooperation between two countries is how Indian-Soviet relations are described by the head of state of India, Reddy. I am confident, says the telegram, that in coming years they will be further consolidated. The improvement and expansion of American-Soviet relations, notes the message from U.S. President Carter, represents an important element in the search for peace on earth and for international justice. The SALT II treaty has shown how successfully our countries can cooperate in the attainment of these goals.

Anniversary Cables

LD071145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Telegrams have arrived addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin from the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov; the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Georgy Lazar;

the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz; the Mongolian People's Republic, Tsedenbal and Batmonh. The telegram contains ardent fraternal congratulations to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The leaders of the fraternal countries wish Soviet people new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 25t CPSU Congress, in the struggle to insure lasting peace and social progress all over the world, in the name of the triumph of the ideas of Great October.

More Foreign Congratulations

LD071804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Greetings messages addressed to Comrade Brezhnev and Kosygin continue to arrive from abroad in connection with the 62 anniversary of Great October.

Telegrams have been received from Vietnamese leaders Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong; leaders of the GDR Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph; the Polish People's Republic--Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz; the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal. The telegrams contain wishes to the Soviet people of new big successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for safeguarding lasting peace and social progress throughout the world and for the triumph of the ideas of Great October.

AFP REPORTS SOURCES CONFIRMING KOSYGIN ILL

NC072043 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Moscow, Nov 7 (AFP)--Premier Aleksey Kosygin is ill, Soviet officials asked about his conspicuous absence at national ceremonies admitted today. The officials told a reliable source that Mr. Kosygin's absence from ceremonies yesterday and today marking the 62d anniversary of the October 1971 Revolution was due to illness, and not political reasons. This was the first time in Mr. Kosygin's long political career that he has missed the annual observances at the Kremlin and in Red Square. It is extremely rare that a Politburo member residing in Moscow is absent from the ceremonies, and in this case no official explanation has been provided.

According to unconfirmed rumors circulating in Moscow, Mr. Kosygin may be recovering from cardiac problems. Mr. Kosygin, who has not been seen in public since mid-October, is unofficially said to be recovering from a "minor operation," but observers said that the fact that his illness has been recognized at all points to a more serious illness. In the past, Soviet authorities have kept explanations of even long absences vague, with colds, flu and fatigue heading the list of reasons for leaders' absences.

OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS IN OTHER PROVINCES REPORTED

Shcherbitskiy at Kiev Session

AU070956 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 7 November reports that the festive session of the Kiev City Soviet of People's Deputies and Kievskiy Gorkom, held in the Ukraina Culture Palace on 6 November to commemorate the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was attended by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Shcherbitskiy and other Ukrainian "Communist Party and government leaders."

According to the 120-word item, the report was delivered by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Part Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary.

7 November Parade in Kiev

AU071236 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0700 GMT on 7 November begins a 120-minute live relay of the military parade and festive demonstration of Kiev working people on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At 0700 GMT Army General Gerasimov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-Decorated Kiev Military Okrug and officer receiving the parade, and Lieutenant General of Tank Troops Terentyev, first deputy commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-Decorated Kiev Military Okrug and officer commanding the parade, are reported to inspect the military units lined up for the parade and to congratulate them on the festive occasion.

0705 GMT Army General Gerasimov is said to mount the rostrum to deliver a speech. In his 10-minute speech the general, speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and council of Ministers, congratulates the troops and the Soviet Ukraine's working people on the anniversary, speaks about labor successes in communist construction, about the Soviet people's unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Brezhnev. The general emphasizes the "unity and cohesion of the world-wide socialist community." The Soviet people, Gerasimov says, "welcome revolutionary changes in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and resolutely reject imperialism, colonialism and racism." The Communist Party and the Soviet state are conducting a persistent struggle for peace and the security of peoples, against international tensions and the arms race. The signing of the Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation and the new Soviet proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin, according to the speaker once again showed Soviet peaceful policy, which has found support in the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all over the world. However, the "reactionary circles in the United States and in its NATO allied countries" are hampering the process. They are "aspiring to suppress the national liberation movement of peoples," and the "Chinese leadership" continues its policy against detente and disarmament. For this reason the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces; the Soviet Army and Navy are ready to carry out their sacred duty--to defend the socialist fatherland, and the great conquests of socialism. While constantly improving their equipment and raising the level of their combat training, they are prepared to "rebuff any aggressor."

At 0725 GMT young drummers of the Suvorov Military School in Kiev are said to begin the military march-past. While the columns move past the tribune, announcers alternate in describing the combat qualities of individual units, which "spare no effort to perfectly master modern equipment and to reliably protect our peaceful skies." They say that Soviet troops are in possession of "powerful air defense [zenitni] missile complexes, supersonic fighters capable of flying under any weather conditions and electronic equipment." The military march-past ends at 0740 GMT.

With martial music, slogans and cheers in the background, the announcers describe in detail the festive demonstration of Kiev working people, which begins at 0742 GMT. They recite patriotic verses, eulogize labor successes, pay tribute to proletarian internationalism, unity among the peoples of the USSR and the socialist community, interview individual participants, and they report at intervals on festivities in other cities in the Ukraine and all over the country.

Carrying the portraits of CPSU Central Committee members, the "participants in the demonstration are shouting slogans in honor of the wise policy pursued by the Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo with the faithful Leninist, indefatigable fighter for people's happiness and for a lasting peace on earth, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at the head."

The announcers repeatedly refer to the "new Soviet peaceful proposals" made by Brezhnev in Berlin and the Soviet-American SALT II agreement, emphasizing that, owing to Soviet efforts, "there has now been peace in Europe for more than 34 years." "There is no force in the world capable of hampering the historic process of detente," it is asserted. "Closely rallied around the Communist Party, the republic's working people are successfully implementing the grandiose program for socioeconomic changes outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and are scoring new successes in all fields of communist construction. The patriotic deeds of millions convincingly attest to unanimous support for the general line of the Leninist Party and to the indefatigable activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the faithful continuer of the Great Leninist cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

No reference is heard to Shcherbitskiy's presence at the parade, although the announcer mentions his recent speech to the Ukraine's propagandists. No references are heard to other living Soviet leaders by name.

Romanov at Leningrad Festivities

LD071100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The city of Great October is festively hailing the anniversary of the Soviet state. On the factory buildings of Leningrad there are reports on labor accomplishments and portraits of socialist competition victors. There was a festive meeting in the evening devoted to the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Oktyabrskiy Grand Concert Hall. In the presidium were Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, veterans of the revolution and heroes of the Soviet Union and of socialist labor, and production innovators. Pimenov, gorkom secretary, delivered a report.

Leaders at Provincial Celebrations

LD071225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Festive demonstrations were held in all our country's cities. Those taking part in the demonstrations were greeted by:

In Leningrad: Romanov, Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom;

In Kiev: Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Alma-Ata: Kunayev, Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee;

In Minsk: Masherov, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Tashkent: Rashidov, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee;

In Tbilisi: Shevardnadze, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Baku: Aliyev, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee;

In Vilnius: Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Kishinev: Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Riga: Strautmanis, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR; and Ruben, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers;

In Frunze: Usabaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee;

In Dushanbe: Rasulov, first secretary of the Tazhik Communist Party Central Committee;

In Yerevan: Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee;

In Ashkhabad: Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and in Tallinn: Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

KORIONOV COMMENTARY ON SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER

LD080008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary from PRAVDA of 7 November, entitled: "The Cause of the Millions"]

[Text] The workers movement will gain the upper hand, and will lay the path to peace and socialism--these are the words with which V.I. Lenin completed his historic "Report on Peace," delivered in the Smolnyy 62 years ago. Lenin's confidence is becoming reality. The past decades have been filled with a most acute struggle between the forces of peace and socialism on the one hand and the forces of agression and imperialism on the other. International reaction has done all it could to turn back the development of history, to extinguish the torch of socialism, and restore the bygone total power of imperialism. These plans have been foiled.

October brought the man of labor into the arena of history, and gave him the confidence and resolve the build a new world, without oppression and violence, without exploitation. In the previous epoch, peoples could not interfere in issues of war and peace. October led to a radical change. Peoples now have a mighty bulwark--the great socialist community, leaning on which they are gaining more and more opportunity to alter the development of international relations in favor of peace in favor of detente.

Workers on whose shoulders the military-industrial complex is piling the heaviest burden of military expenditure are everywhere actively taking up the role of resolute opponent of the arms race. Throughout Europe, peoples' resistance to the dangerous plans of the Pentagon to increase NATO's nuclear arsenal in Western Europe by 600 new medium-range missiles is growing.

Antiwar demonstrations are organically combined with the growing movement of the working class in the capitalist countries against the offensives of monopoly capital on the living standards, political rights and freedoms of the popular masses. Working people do not intend to obediently bear the yoke of increasing capitalist exploitation, mass unemployment and headlong price rises. The capitalist countries, edging into a phase of new economic upheavals, are heading for new class battles.

In our time, the whole world has become the zone of anti-imperialist struggle. Dictatorial regimes are falling one after the other. The victory of the Nicaraguan patriots is witness to the fact that the plans of imperialism and its underlings to extinguish the liberation movement of Latin American peoples are built on sand. The ground under the feet of the Chilean fascist junta is burning. The collapse of racist regimes in southern Africa is approaching implacably. Communist and worker parties act as the expression of the hopes and wishes of millions of working people. Overcoming difficulties, the international communist movement is progressing along the path of turning into a mightier and mightier force, capable of effectively influencing the historical fates of peoples. The countless army of fighters for a bright future are under the sacred banner of proletarian internationalism.

The cause of October has in our epoch become the cause of hundreds of millions of people in all corners of the world. This cause will be victorious.

TANJUG REPORTS NO NEW WEAPONS DISPLAY IN MOSCOW

LD071446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 7 (TANJUG)--(?The military march-past on) the (?occasion) of the 62nd anniversary of the October Revolution [words indistinct] at (?Red Square). Attending were top-ranking [words indistinct] and military officials headed by Leonid Brezhnev. Modern technology arms were displayed during the 20 minute parade. No new models and types of armament were noted.

Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, who spoke on the occasion, stressed that the Soviet party and government, "together with the fraternal socialist community," consistently implement a policy of peace and peaceful co-existence, of curbing the armament race and reducing military confrontation between socialist and [word indistinct] states.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL TASKS OF MASS MEDIA

LD061335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Carrying the Party's Word to the Masses"]

[Excerpt] An all-union conference of ideological workers convened at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, took place on 16-17 October in the Kremlin at which progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and ways of efficiently carrying out the tasks advanced in it were discussed. The conference's participants discussed with great interest the report "The Cause of the Whole Party" which was delivered by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The very fact that such a broad forum of workers of the ideological front was convened attests to the tremendous significance which the party attaches to the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the nature of which is dictated by the urgent needs of the present stage of Soviet society's development, by the distinctive features of the antagonism of the two systems and also by the role which has objectively been assigned to our party's ideological activity under contemporary conditions.

The tremendous role of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statements, of his works on topical questions of ideological work, and of his remarkable books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands"--which are a lofty example of the ability to speak in a lucid and vivid language with the millions-strong masses of working people and which show with great persuasive force the power of the party worker's living word in the further deepening of ideological and political-educational work--was stressed at the conference.

The speakers communicated the experience already amassed, and spoke of the fact that the months of work on implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution have considerably enriched the arsenal of ideological work.

It was noted at the conference that our press and other mass media are pioneers in the matter of propagandizing the CPSU Central Committee resolution and in the struggle for its implementation. The materials they publish have become more profound in content, more alive and trenchant, major items are appearing dealing with problems and of a critical nature, and better use has begun to be made of readers' letters. At the same time editorial offices are still not striving with sufficient vigor to improve the quality of materials, the promptness of information and the real effectiveness of items.

Our mass propaganda and information media will be able to discharge their duty to the party and people only when they have significantly intensified the concrete nature, richness of content, absolute topicality and party-minded fervor of their materials and also, on this basis, their effectiveness and efficiency. They must continue in every way to broaden and deepen foreign policy propaganda, know how to expose our adversaries' most refined provocations, skillfully and conclusively reveal the vices of capitalism as the world of exploitation, oppression and coercion, and systematically and convincingly show the advantages and successes of real socialism.

Mention was made at the conference of the substantial shortcomings in the organization of ideological and political-educational work, and of the fact that quite broad sections of the population especially at their place of residence, still escape the attention of our propagandists and political information workers.

The soviets are required to play a big role in the improvement of political-educational work, especially at places of residence. It is their direct duty to eliminate departmental disunity which is still prevalent, and to establish the coordination of action of clubs and other ideological establishments.

Ahead lies tremendous work on enhancing the efficiency or ideological work and intensifying its effective impact not only in the matter of the working people's communist education, but also in further boosting the Soviet economy, improving the economic mechanism, accelerating scientific and technical progress and realizing more fully the whole potential of developed socialism.

The party's ideological fighter! Millions of communists--propagandists, lecturers, agitators, political information workers, scientists and workers of ideological establishments, of the press, television, and radio, and of all the mass media--bear this lofty title with honor and dignity. Through their tireless work they are effectively promoting the shaping of a communist awareness in Soviet people, and the nurturing of all the working people in a spirit of high ideological principle and devotion to the socialist motherland and to the cause of communism.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO CSA STAFF MEMBERS

LD051334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented orders and medals in the Kremlin to a large group of workers of the USSR's CSA, which have been awarded for successfully carrying out the all-union population census in 1979. The Order of Lenin was presented to Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR CSA. The Order of the October Revolution was awarded to Dryuchin, chief of the RSFSR CSA. Among other awards presented were Orders of the Labor Red Banner and of the Friendship of Peoples, Badges of Honor, medals for Labor Valor and for Excellence in Labor.

KIRGIZIA'S USUBALIYEV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

LD070650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirgizia, is awarded the Order of Lenin. The award is for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday.

DOLGIKH, KAPITONOV ATTEND CPSU CONFERENCE ON FUEL, ENERGY

LD061549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 24 October a conference of secretaries and section chiefs of union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, and secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms of the country's coal-extracting and oil-and gas-extracting regions was held at the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, ministers, executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab and leaders of the fuel and several other industries, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the People's Control Committee.

The conference discussed the tasks of party and economic organs in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions of the development of the country's fuel and energy complex.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: A.A. Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; Ye.N. Altunin, secretary of the Tyumenskiy Party Obkom; V.I. Sitnikov, secretary of the Kemerovskiy Party Obkom; B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry; A.G. Kostenyuk, secretary of the Orenburgskiy Party Obkom; V.P. Mironov, secretary of the Donetsk Party Gorkom; N.A. Maltsev, USSR minister of the petroleum industry; F.G. Gaynullin, secretary of the Tatarskiy Party Obkom; N.D. Davydenko, secretary of the Shakhty Party Gorkom, Karagandinskaya Oblast, and others.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conference.

The conference stressed that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally pay great attention to building up the country's energy might. In the past 15 years fuel extraction has increased 2.3 times, oil extraction has increased 2.9 times, gas extraction 4.4 times and coal extraction 1.4 times. At the same time the national economy's fuel and energy requirements are growing constantly. The party views the further development of the fuel and energy complex as one of its most important political tasks.

The labor of the people extracting fuel enjoys nationwide honor and respect. They work selflessly, displaying a high degree of awareness. However, the conference stated, in certain sectors state plans and targets are violated and underfulfilled. The ministries of the coal and petroleum industries and a number of associations and enterprises are allowing grave shortcomings in production planning and management, the use of equipment, and work on accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The conference comprehensively examined the tasks of insuring the fuel sectors' accelerated development. Great significance was attached to improving production associations' activity and enhancing organization and discipline in all sectors. It stressed the need to considerably intensify organizational and mass political work and mobilize people to unconditional fulfillment of state plans and targets. [paragraph continues]

The party organizations are called on to raise still higher the communist' vanguard role at the production unit level, to introduce actively in the fuel industry the Rostov workers' experience of working without laggards and other valuable initiatives, and to launch extensive working people's socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Those taking part in the conference analyzed the practice of the party leadership of production. The attention of the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms was drawn to the need to improve control and verification, to develop criticism and self-criticism and to enhance exactingness toward cadres.

The conference pointed out that party committees must direct the efforts of primary party organizations and economic leaders toward maximum utilization of fixed capital, existing equipment and manpower, timely and high-quality commissioning of projects under construction, and rapid introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience. It stressed the great significance of improving the work of transport, particularly with regard to rolling stock.

Great attention was paid to the problem of insuring efficient operation of the entire energy system in the fall and winter period and the uninterrupted supply of electricity and heating for production and domestic needs.

The conference noted that rational and economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources constitutes a major reserve. It is important to achieve the point where measures are implemented in collectives to reduce relative fuel and energy expenditure on production output, to make energy installations more economical and to make all-round use of secondary energy resources. The struggle against thriftlessness and extravagance must be intensified.

Economic leaders and party organizations were set the task of implementing measures to keep cadres in the fuel sectors of industry and to create the best conditions for people's work, everyday routine and leisure. It was noted that educational work must be improved, with labor collectives' specific features being taken more fully into account.

Those taking part in the conference expressed confidence that workers in the fuel sectors of industry will do everything necessary for the successful fulfillment of the plans and targets for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

INCREASED GAS SUPPLIES TO URALS VIA NEW PIPELINES REPORTED

LD061031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[B. Lvov report: "Fuel from the Siberian Depths"]

[Text] Industry, power generation, municipal services and consumer services of the Urals, Volga Region and center of the country will receive 30 million additional cubic meters of natural gas as from today.

"This substantial addition to the country's fuel and energy balance," says A. Kharko, deputy chief dispatcher of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, "was made possible by the two new giant pipelines which have been commissioned: the parallel to the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk main pipeline, 1,750 km long and the parallel to the Perm-Kazan-Gorkiy pipeline about 1,000 km long. [paragraph continues]

The sector's construction and installation workers have presented the motherland with a fitting gift for the Great October anniversary.

Day after day, in summer and winter snowstorms, in high flood and blizzards, the construction and installation workers of these trunk pipelines worked tirelessly. The collectives of the mechanized columns headed by B. Diduk, V. Kalenov and A. Shaykhutdinov were invariable in the lead in the daily reports.

In just 4 months during last winter and spring 1,400 km were laid on the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk route. In March a unique record was set--500 km of pipeline were prepared for operation.

While the Urals system is now providing the national economy with up to 65 million cubic meters of gas a day, then with the commissioning of the two new trunk pipelines and the commissioning of new capacities at the Urengoy and Vyngapur fields, it will be possible to increase this figure to 100 million and more cubic meters a day.

TRADE UNIONS ASSESS TASKS IN FUEL, ENERGY SPHERES

LD051251 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "AUCCTU Conference"]

[Text] A conference of executives of the AUCCTU, the central committees of trade unions and AUCCTU-administered organizations, and chief editors of trade union newspapers and journals was held at the AUCCTU on 26 October.

A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, spoke at the conference, dwelling in detail on trade union organizations' task in connection with the implementation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions relating to the development of the country's fuel and energy complex.

Talking part in the discussion of this matter were: Ye. I. Yefremenko, chairman of the Central Committee of the Coal Industry Workers' Union; V.I. Fedorenko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers' Union; N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Railroad Workers' Union; N.I. Zinovyev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Heavy Machine-Building Workers' Union; A.P. Semenov, chief of the AUCCTU Labor Protection Department; L.A. Kubyak, chief of the AUCCTU Housing and Consumer Services Department; and V.N. Shuruyev, chief of the AUCCTU Wages and Economic Work Department.

The conference focused attention on the importance of building up energy supplies in order to develop the country's economy. The national economy's fuel and energy requirements are constantly increasing. The trade union organizations of the coal, petroleum and gas industries are constantly working to mobilize those working in these sectors to fulfill the plans and their pledges and to struggle to increase production efficiency and improve work quality. In labor collectives, initiatives aimed at bringing to light and utilizing internal reserves for increasing labor productivity, starting up production capacities with all speed and achieving optimum results with minimum outlay are being given increasingly broad support.

At the same time it was stated that there are still many labor collectives in the sectors which are failing to fulfill state plans and pledges. At a number of associations and enterprises there are shortcomings in production planning and management and in the utilization of equipment, and considerable wastage of work time is allowed to occur.

Competition has not yet become effective everywhere. There are instances of a purely formal attitude to the dissemination of initiatives and the introduction of progressive experience which considerably diminish collectives' labor efforts. It was emphasized that seeking out, discovering and more fully utilizing existing production reserves constitute an important means of fulfilling the 5-year plan targets. Trade union organizations must develop the working people's labor activeness still more broadly, introduce into the fuel industry those forms of competition organization which will help to embody the Rostov workers' "Work Without Laggards!" slogan and other valuable initiatives, and widely develop socialist competition to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in a fitting manner.

Speakers pointed out that the task of increasing fuel output and energy supplies demands that trade union organizations' attention and all working people's efforts be focused on the struggle for economy and thrift at every workplace, that the all-union public review of how efficiently raw materials, supplies and fuel and energy resources are being utilized announced by the AUCCTU, the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Gossnab be activated, and that the working people be more widely involved in that review.

In collaboration with ministries, trade union central committees must thoroughly analyze the results of plan and socialist pledge fulfillment, assist enterprises which are behind schedule, and actively help to disseminate progressive experience, tighten up labor and production discipline and reduce manpower fluctuation. It was pointed out that trade union organizations must do everything possible to help develop the team system of work organization and incentives, which opens up new possibilities for further increasing production efficiency and every collective member's sense of responsibility for the overall results of work.

The conference paid particular attention to the need to increase trade union organizations' role in improving people's working, domestic and leisure conditions and establishing a system of constant monitoring of the construction of housing, children's preschool and other social, cultural and consumer facilities. The importance was also emphasized of further raising the standard of ideological education and mass cultural work directly in labor collectives in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Idelogical and Political Education Work."

The conference participants expressed confidence that trade union organizations and labor collectives in the coal, petroleum and gas industries will make every effort to fulfill the 1979 plan targets and socialist pledges.

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER CITED ON EXPORT OF ELECTRICAL POWER

LD292354 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--"The Soviet power industry will continue to be based on its own resources. We will also be able to expand our power exports to Western countries by building big-capacity power links between West European associations and the CMEA power system Mir (peace). Alongside the increase in power exchanges, the measure will make it possible to use more rationally the resources of electric power stations."

This was said by Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification of the USSR Fedor Sapozhnikov at the opening of the Soviet-British conference on power.

"We support the idea of an all-European conference on power", stressed Sapozhnikov. "The conference could discuss the most difficult problems of power supplies".

'PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE' OF NATURE CONSERVATION EMPHASIZED

LD0515[illegible]7 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Ministry and Nature Conservation"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions the state has allocated considerable funds--R11 billion--for nature conservation purposes in the 10th 5-Year Plan. They must be used to yield the greatest returns. Here a great deal depends on local party and soviet organs, which are called upon to combat resolutely the obsolete ideas of certain business executives that nature conservation measures are of secondary importance. In turn, ministries and departments must skillfully combine today's concerns with the development of questing scientific and technical work in this direction. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is faced with efficiently coordinating scientists' efforts to create a pool of scientific groundwork opening up the possibility of making extensive use of economical and waste-free technologies in diverse industrial enterprises.

One urgent task is that of increasing production of modern nature conservation equipment. The state of affairs here leaves something to be desired. Thus, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building only half satisfies industry's requirements for air-cooling apparatus, which would help substantially reduce consumption of clean water. The Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building does not fulfill its production targets for high-pressure ventilators in anti-explosion and anticorrosion versions. Yet these devices would help not only to organize the cleaning of waste gases but also to retrieve many valuable substances to be used again. There is a great need for instruments for the automatic monitoring and express analysis of the contents of admixtures in industrial effluence and waste gases. Instrument makers are still producing an insufficient range and quantity of such articles. Planning organs are called upon to determine the national economy's requirements for the relevant equipment, and supplying ministries must insure that these requirements are satisfied as quickly as possible and in full.

The fulfillment of measures to protect the natural environment is frequently frustrated owing to the dilatoriness of construction organizations. As long ago as 1977, for example, the Dzerzhinskiy Trust of the USSR Construction Ministry's Glavvolgovyatskstroy [Main Administration for Volga-Vyatka Construction] was to have completed the first stage of rayon purification installations in the city of Dzerzhinsk but has not commissioned them to this day. At the Novocherkassk synthetic products plant the No 6 Trust of the Glavsevkavkazstroy [Main Administration for Construction of Industrial Enterprises in Northern Caucasus] of the union Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises is lagging behind the schedule for commissioning purification projects. Such an attitude to an important matter is intolerable.

Protection of nature and the environment has become the concern of the whole people in our country, as enshrined in the USSR Constitution. The USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the union Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are primarily called upon to keep a strict eye on the exact and unconditional observance of legislative acts. It is their direct duty not only to monitor the course of nature conservation work but also to prevent violations in good time and to insure that ministries and departments accurately fulfill the planned measures.

It is a duty of paramount importance to protect and enhance nature so that the Soviet country can be a flowering land. May every ministry and every enterprise remember this. On the eve of the October holiday the CPSU Central Committee makes this appeal!

"Citizens of the Soviet Union! Cherish and augment socialist property! Make rational and thrifty use of our country's natural wealth and conserve the motherland's natural environment!"

FAILURE TO FULLY UTILIZE WATER TRANSPORT POTENTIAL CRITICIZED

LD051107 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 October 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article entitled "A Full Fathom Under the Keel: Transport is an Economic Lever" by A. Kochetov, chairman of the Karelskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, pointing out the increasing role of the shipment of freight by river in the Karelskaya ASSR but criticizing the "failure fully to utilize the potential of this means of transport" owing to delays in commissioning transshipment facilities, the lack of overall, regional, long-term development plans, and the need for more ships and more modern equipment.

BREZHNEV SPEECHES, REPORTS ON CPSU ECONOMIC POLICY PUBLISHED

LD061710 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 6, TASS--The first volume of the second edition of a two-volume collection of speeches and reports of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has come out. It is titled "On Principal Questions of the CPSU's Economic Policy at the Present Stage".

The second edition covers a longer period--from November 1964 to April 1979--as compared with the first one which was published in 1975. The materials included in this collection show all aspects of the party's economic policy at the present stage of communist construction, the stage of developed socialism. The collection opens with Leonid Brezhnev's books of reminiscences: "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Land".

The party's economic strategy in the period of developed socialism, to which Leonid Brezhnev made a considerable contribution, is analysed in the collection from the positions of creative Marxism. Considerable space is devoted to such cardinal questions of the party's economic policy as improvement of economic management and planning and of the entire economic mechanism. The collection includes materials--of which some are published for the first time--from Leonid Brezhnev's speeches at CPSU's Central Committee's plenary meetings which discussed draft yearly plans for the development of the national economy and draft state budgets of the USSR.

BOOK PUBLISHED ON CPSU ECONOMIC POLICY

LD061059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "The Party's Economic Strategy"]

[Text] The first issue of the book entitled "The CPSU's Economic Policy" has been published. The book discloses the scientific bases, the main directions and the content of the CPSU's economic policy at the developed socialism stage. The first issue of this publication is devoted to questions of interaction of economics and politics in socialist society, the essence and role of the party's economic policy, the correlation of strategy and tactics and forms and methods of the party leadership of the economy. The book is published by the Political Publishing House.

LESECHKO ATTENDS BAYKAL-AMUR RAILROAD WORKERS CEREMONY

LD051445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "At the Party's Call"]

[Excerpts] The baton of the heroic deeds of the builders of the Baykal-Amur main railroad has been taken up by railroad operators. Some 550 young men and women from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics--warriors of the first all-union shock Komsomol detachment of young railroad workers--are leaving for the Baykal-Amur railroad. They will run trains on the Tynda-Berkakit route.

The participants in a ceremonial meeting held 29 October, the Komsomol's birthday, in the House of Unions Hall of Columns wished the warriors bon voyage.

The meeting was opened by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. He conveyed to the meeting participants Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings and the hope that, carrying on the work traditions of the railroad's builders, they will deal honorably with the set tasks and make an important contribution to opening up the regions of Siberia and the Far East.

M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, took part in the ceremonial meeting.

ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM REPORT ISSUED

LD061601 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 October 1979 publishes on pages 2 and 3, under the headline "for high economic efficiency," a 12,000 world ARMENPRESS report on an Armenian CP Central Committee plenum held 23 October, which discussed the question of tasks necessary to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution" On Improving Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Heightening Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The report provides a 9,600 word account of the report delivered at the meeting by G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Of Central Committee, and notes that "K.S. Demirohyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum."

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING--A party and economic aktiv meeting of Primorye railway transportation workers was held in Vladivostok today. Kraykom First Secretary Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin addressed the meeting, which analyzed the state of affairs at railway enterprises of the Vladivostok and Ussuriysk railway branches and discussed unsolved problems and prospects. The meeting noted serious shortcomings in railway transportation work as a result of which transportation requirements of the kray's economy and population have not been completely satisfied. The railway branches have failed to adopt all measures to insure planned railway car processing norms. They have also failed to thoroughly examine production and internal reserves and to conduct sufficient organizational work aimed at improving use of the rolling stock. Production discipline has been low in some collectives and there have been extensive worktime losses and high fluctuations of cadres. The meeting uncovered the reasons for these shortcomings and outlined measures for raising work efficiency and quality in all production units. Andreyev, chief of the Far Eastern railroad, participated in the meeting and delivered a speech. [Vladivdstok Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

LATE OCTOBER WEATHER IN FARMING REGIONS REVIEWED

LD080845 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Agrometeorologist S. Plachik report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the USSR's European territory the weather was cold during the greater part of the last 10 days of October. In most parts the average temperature was 3-5 degrees below normal. Almost everywhere, except southern parts of Moldavia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus, winter grain crops stopped vegetating approximately 10 days earlier than average. In areas where winter grain crops and perennial grasses are continuing to vegetate the rain (15-30 mm) at the end of the 10-day period provided greater moisture. Winter grain crops were snow-covered north of a line joining Uzhgorod, Chernovtsky, Kirovograd, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Saratov, Syzran and Uralsk. In most areas it was 1-5 cm deep, but 8-20 cm in northeastern oblasts of the USSR's European territory, in parts of the Central Chernozem Region and in central oblasts of the Ukraine. The soil was frozen only to the depth of 8-15 cm (25-30 cm in Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR). The minimum soil temperature at winter grain crops tillering node depth was from 0 to minus 4 degress--minus 5 and minus 12 in southern parts of Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. Conditions were favorable for winter crops to embark on the second hardening phase and the wintering period.

Winter crop fields were free of snow in the Baltic republics, Pskovaskaya Oblast and western Leningradskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts.

In the first half of the 10-day period the weather remained warm in the farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. On certain days the temperature rose to 8-14 degress in West Siberia; 11-18 in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and 26-33 degress in southern Kazakhstan.

It became colder in the latter half of the 10-day period. At the end of the 10-day period the nighttime temperature dropped to minus 10 in southern West Siberia, between minus 6 and minus 18 in northwest Kazakhstan and minus 22 in places. The drop in temperature was accompanied by precipitation in the form of rain and snow and, in places, strong winds. In most farming regions 10 cm, by the end of the 10 days. In parts of Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts the snow was 20 cm deep. There is no snow on the fields in a number of southern parts of Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray. Here the winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy.

It was warmer than usual in the farming regions of East Siberia. Only at the end of the 10 days did the temperature drop. The temperature at night was between minus 7 and minus 13 degrees--between minus 14 and minus 26 in Ohitinskaya Oblast. There was rain and snow everywhere. The snow cover was 3-10 cm; in places as much as 20 cm. Some parts of Chitinskaya Oblast had no snow.

In Central Asia the weather was unusually warm and dry for most of the 10 days. On certain days the temperature reached 30-35 degrees (26-29 in the Fergana Valley), which is near the absolute maximum and, in places, above it. This weather created favorable conditions for the ripening of cotton bolls and the harvesting and drying of cotton in natural conditions. By the end of the period 70-80 percent of the bolls had opened in Tashkentskaya, Syrdarinskaya, Dzizakskaya and Samarkandaskaya oblasts and in the Fergana and Gissar valleys. In the remaining parts of Central Asia 90-95 percent had opened. On 28 October the temperature dropped and it rained.

ESTONIA OVERFULFILLS PLANS FOR GRAIN, POTATOES, VEGETABLES

LD071306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that Estonian SSR agricultural workers have exceeded the plans for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables. Farms in the republic delivered to procurement points and processing enterprises 142,000 tons of grain, 251,000 tons of potatoes and 43,000 tons of vegetables.

BREZHNEV GREETS KAZAKH SSR ON AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

LD011606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A report has been delivered to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from the grain crop growers of Kazakhstan. Farms in the republic have harvested a record 33.6 million tons of grain crops and the state has been sold 20.5 million tons, or 1.25 billion puds, of high-quality cereals, which exceeds the target set in the plan by 310 million puds. It is the first time that such a large quantity of grain crops has been harvested and procured in Kazakhstan.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, to the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, workers in party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs, and to all the working people of the Kazakh SSR. The greetings say:

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee notes with great satisfaction that the working people of the Kazakh SSR have achieved an outstanding success, this year growing a bumper harvest of grain crops, overfulfilling socialist pledges for the sale of cereals to the state and making a weighty contribution to the country's food resources. The year 1979 will enter a particularly illustrious page in the chronicle of Soviet Kazakhstan. The homeland's granaries have received 1.25 billion puds of high-quality grain crops, including 1 billion puds of wheat. This is the result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, the selfless labor of agricultural workers and all the working people of the Kazakh SSR, and the great purposeful organization and mass political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and administrative, agricultural and procurement organs of the republic. The force of the virgin lands has again been manifested in these accomplishments. A major base for the production of marketable grain crops has been created in Kazakhstan through the will of the party and the heroic labor of Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz farmers, agricultural machine operators, farm managers and specialists, scientists, agricultural and procurement organ personnel, collectives of industrial enterprises, transport organizations, educational establishments, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol workers, and all the working people of Kazakhstan on a great labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound confidence that the republic's agricultural workers, relying on the great assistance of the state and on the achievements of science and the experience of frontrankers, will continue with complete persistence to struggle to increase the productivity of the Kazakhstan lands, for the accelerated development of animal husbandry and the effective use of each hectare of land and of the material and technical potential created in the countryside.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the wish that the working people of the Kazakh SSR will fulfill with honor the decisions of the party's 25th congress and the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum, will set new targets in the concluding year of the 5-year plan, and will make a worthy contribution to the nationwide struggle for the further increasing of the people's well-being and the strengthening of the might of our homeland.

We have acquainted listeners with the greetings of Comrade Brezhnev to the working people of Kazakhstan.

In a decree, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has today awarded the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic the Order of Lenin for outstanding successes achieved by the working people of the Kazakh SSR in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on increasing the production of grain crops and selling 1.25 billion puds of cereals to the state in 1979.

UZBEK OBKOM PLENUMS DISCUSS STOCKRAISING

LD021519 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 September front-pages an 800-word unattributed report entitled "For an Increase in Livestock Raising" on a Surkhandarinskiy Obkom Plenum held on 26 September, which discussed a report by A. Karimav, Obkom first secretary, on improving livestock raising in Uzbekistan, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Rapid Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbekskaya SSR" and the decisions of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 14th Plenum. The report notes that "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the plenum " and also that "Sh.R. Rashidov presented Challenge Red Banners of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to Surkhandarinskiy Oblast, which was awarded the honor for its results in the republican socialist competition among Uzbekistan oblasts for the procurement of livestock produce as of 1 September 1979, and to Termezskiy Rayon, which was awarded the banner for its results in the socialist competition for the harvesting and delivery to the state of fine-fibred cotton wool since the beginning of the 1979 season."

The same paper also front-pages a 600-word UZTAG report entitled "On an Industrial Basis" on an Andizhanskiy Obkom Plenum held on 26 September, which discussed a report by S. Mamrasulav, obkom first secretary, on improving livestock raising in Uzbekistan by increasing mechanization, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Rapid Development of Livestock Raising in Uzbek SSR."

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK ANIMAL HUSBANDRY MEETING--A meeting of frontranking animal husbandry workers held a meeting in Khabarovsk to discuss the results of farms in the kray in animal husbandry and assessed that workers in the kray were successfully implementing the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Brezhnev's directives pronounced during his visit to the Far East and Siberia. The kray has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner for successes in socialist competition in products of animal husbandry. Nevertheless, a number of farms still have a low standard of organization of animal husbandry, the number of cattle and their productivity are increasing at an inadequate rate, and the cost of the animal husbandry produce produced is high. The workers at the meeting called for socialist competition to be waged for model wintering of stock and increase in productivity. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD]

ALIYEV RECEIVES GROUP OF HEMATOLOGISTS ATTENDING CONGRESS IN BAKU

LD061041 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] On 23 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a group of participants of the First All-Union Congress of Hematologists and Transfusion Specialists which is taking place in Baku.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Comrade G.A. Aliyev congratulated the scientists on the First All-Union Congress of Hematologists and Transfusion Specialists. The holding of this scientific forum in Azerbaijan's capital, he said, is a great honor for the republic's medical community and an important event in its scientific life. It obliges us to steadily raise the standard of our entire medical service and strive for new achievements in medical science and practice.

Stressing that the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally devote great attention to questions of public health protection, G.A. Aliyev gave an account of the work which has been done in the republic over the last few years to improve the health service, the complex of organizational and ideological-educational measures directed toward the further growth of medical personnel's professional knowledge and skill and toward the struggle for the physician's moral purity and irreproachability.

Comrade Aliyev familiarized the guests with the great production successes of the republic's working people who are engaged in competition to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan CP in a fitting fashion.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev wished the congress participants fruitful work and new successes in the noble pursuit of safeguarding man's health.

MAIN DIRECTIONS IN CONSERVATION OUTLINED

LD061317 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 October 1979 publishes on page 3 a 2,100-word article by L. Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, under the rubric "Nature Conservation Is a Statewide Task" and headlined "Industry and the Environment." Yefremov outlines main directions in environmental conservation in industry, including "further improving the level of comprehensive utilization of natural resources, elaborating and introducing new low-waste technologies and closed, water-recycling systems and a sharp reduction in the quantity of waste," and outlines work taking place in such fields as water recycling in the chemical and paper and pulp industries and land reclamation after mining. It is important to "protect the environment by turning yesterday's waste into useful raw materials for production." Measures to control atmospheric pollution, in particular from thermal power stations, must be accelerated. Yrefremov notes the role of six "comprehensive programs" for the 10th 5-Year Plan "aimed at improving conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources" and outlines work in implementing these programs. He asserts that consideration must be given to assessing the "work of a particular plant in terms of ecological indicators," and states that conservation and pollution must be taken into account in building new and modernizing existing enterprises.